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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

Passage of the Indian Bill.

Inquiry Relative to Mexican Affairs.

Payment of Judgments in Court of Claims to be Withheld.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1867.

The Indian Bill Passed.

The Senate passed the Indian bill to-day after four hours debate. It provides for the appointment of a commissioner to visit the scene of hostilities, and confer with the chiefs of the hostile tribes as to the cause of the war. If possible, they are to select reservations upon which to locate the hostile tribes. If no peace can be made, the President is authorized to accept four regiments of volunteer mounted infantry to engage in the war. An appropriation of $450,000 is made, $150,000 to carry the bill into effect, and $300,000 to feed friendly Indians belonging to the hostile tribes who seek the protection of the United States.

Mexican Affairs.

Mr. Chandler's resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire how many Mexicans were executed under Maximilian's decree was adopted, and Mr. Wilson offered a resolution expressing the admiration of the American people for the heroic conduct of the Mexicans in their late struggle. It was referred.

The Court of Claims Judgments.

The House passed an important bill during the early part of to-day's session, instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payment of judgments granted by the Court of Claims for about three millions of dollars for abandoned cotton. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said he had no doubt of the integrity of the Judges of the Court of Claims, but under the law the whole object was in the hands of the solicitor of that Court, and the court acted upon claims as presented by the solicitor. He did not question the integrity of the solicitor either, but in view of the fact that the judgment of the court was final upon the Treasury, he thought some guards should be thrown about the whole question. The bill was not acted on in the Senate.

Rights of Negroes.

The House closed the day's proceedings by passing a bill prohibiting any distinction on account of color in holding office or in sitting on the jury in this city. Nothing else of importance was done.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a joint resolution authorizing the extension of mail steamship service between the United States and China. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the execution of Maximilian's decree of October, 1865, how many Mexican soldiers and officers were executed under it, &c. It was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution expressing admiration for the long and heroic struggle of the Mexican people, and an earnest wish for the consolidation of the Republic and the pursuance of a humane and liberal policy. Referred.

Mr. HENDRICKS called up the bill to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes by the appointment of a commission of Generals Sherman, Hancock, Augur, Harney, and Messrs. John B. Sanborn, Wm. Bent, S. O. Lamis and Kit Carson, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to select reservations upon which to locate said tribes.

Mr. ROSS offered an amendment authorizing the General of the army to accept the services of volunteers, not exceeding 4,000 in number, from the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and the Territories, to aid in suppressing the Indian hostilities, said volunteers to be placed on the same footing as to pay and subsistence as regular troops.

It was amended by inserting the "Secretary of War, under authority of the President." Instead of the General-in-Chief, and by a proviso that volunteers shall not be called out unless the Commissioners appointed to negotiate peace with the hostile tribes of the Commissioners were then broken out, and a proviso inserted authorizing the President to appoint a Commission to consist of three officers of the army not below the rank of Brigadier General, the Chairman of the Indian Committee of each House, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to negotiate with the Indians, and report the proceedings to the President.

After discussion on the general merits of the bill, it was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCOFIELD, on leave, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the payment of $3,000,000 for cotton claims under decision of the Court of Claims, adopted.

Mr. HUBBARD took exception to some remarks in reference to West Virginia, which appeared in the *Globe* report of the speech of Mr. Trump, which he understood had not been delivered. It spoke of West Virginia as a mere political foundling, without a drop of constitutional blood in her veins, an illegitimate star in our political constellation, conceived in sin and born in the infidelity of modern Republicanism, etc. Mr. Hubbard defended the birth of his State, insisted her loyalty during the war, and claimed that she was an honored star in our political constellation, born to loyalty and dedicated to freedom.

Mr. VAN TRUMP disclaimed any intention reflecting on the people of West Virginia, and only discussed the political question as the process of its organization.

Mr. KELLEY presented a communication addressed to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congress by citizens of Decatur, Alabama, presenting the thanks of the suffering poor of northern Alabama for supplies furnished through General Steward, and stating that the prospects for a crop are so flattering they hoped to raise this year an abundance of everything, and to be able to dispense with further bounty. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. McCULLOUGH, chairman of the committee on Southern Railroads, offered a resolution authorizing the committee to proceed by subpœnas. Adopted.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill authorizing alternate sessions of the District Courts of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in Cleveland on the second Tuesday in July, and in Toledo on the second Tuesday in November. Passed.

Mr. TERRY introduced a joint resolution authorizing a change of stopping place of mail steamers in Japan from Yokohama to Osaca, which passed.

Mr. ROBINSON asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution to remove the tax on raw cotton.

Messrs. ALLISON and BENJAMIN objected.

Mr. BROOMALL offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report at action of this Government will best maintain the sympathies of the American people for the heroic Cretans, in what way consistently with its duties as a neutral and friendly power. The good offices of the Government may be best successfully interposed to secure for the people of Candia the blessings of peace and the liberation of their political condition, which unanimously.

Mr. SCHENCK, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a bill transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to offer a resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Ashley, asking the President to issue a proclamation to prevent the departure to Mexico of unlawful organizations, and it was received and adopted.

Mr. PILE, on leave, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend payments of judgment of the Court of Claims for $58,000 in favor of Simon Stevens for the purchase of Hall carbines by order of General Fremont until further action. Passed, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON the Secretary of War was instructed to inform the House what quantity of swamp lands granted to States lately in rebellion remains undisposed of.

Mr. ROSS asked leave to offer a resolution inviting the Judiciary Committee to report to have printed the testimony taken in the impeachment case. General objection was made on the Republican side.

The SPEAKER presented correspondence between the Navy Department and Admiral Farragut, which was ordered to be printed.

Also, the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Schenck's resolution relative to the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue in New York. He claims authority to appoint a commission from the general tenor of the internal revenue law. Unless Congress disapprove of it, he will establish similar boards in other States.

After a long discussion it was laid on the table, Mr. SCHENCK'S motion to refer to the Committee on Ways and Means not prevailing.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back an amendment to the bill to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

Adjourned.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—A fire broke out this morning in a six story building on Walnut street, owned by Mr. Strait, and occupied as a wholesale warehouse, book bindery and printing house, damaging the building and contents to the extent of $50,000, insurance $15,000.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Thirty-Third Day's Proceedings.

Dr. McMillan's Veracity Questioned.

St. Marie Not to be Believed Under Oath.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1867.

Rev. L. Rockaford was sworn to prove that Weichman had admitted to have sent information to the Confederates. The testimony was ruled out.

Rev. J. A. Walter was sworn, and asked if Mrs. Surratt avowed her innocence the day of the execution, &c. Objection was made, and the testimony ruled out.

John Greeves, a tailor residing in Montreal, testified: Know the prisoner; made a Garibaldi in 1865; the Garibaldi is a plaited garment, plaited back and front, and has plain waistband; it buttons close up to the throat; after the purchase of the coat, I saw Surratt at my store; saw him before April 20th, 1865; it was between the 11th and 18th; he left his measure on the 8th or 9th of April; he afterward came to see me and said the coat was too tight, and wanted me to alter it; saw Surratt at Father La Pierre's; that was where I got acquainted with him; I then invited him to my house, and he stayed with me two days; when he left my house I went with him about thirteen miles to Long Point; Mr. Mitheria went with us.

Sarsfield R. Nagle, residing in Montreal, and an advocate, testified to knowing McMillan well, and would not, as a juror, believe him.

Louis W. Secotts, an advocate residing in Montreal, testified to knowing St. Marie; would not believe him on oath.

Dr. Ludger La Belle testified to the same effect.

Joseph Dutilley testified; McMillan's reputation for veracity is bad.

The defense stated they had five witnesses *en route* to Washington, who were material to their case.

Court took a recess till to-morrow.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PITHOLE.

Large Portion of the Hiner Farm Burnt Over.

Loss Estimated at Six Thousand Dollars.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

PITHOLE, July 18, 1867.

A fire broke out between four and five o'clock this afternoon at well No. 10, Marine Oil Company's property, Hiner Farm, from a defective gas burner. In a few moments, the derrick and tank containing one hundred and fifty barrels of oil was in a blaze. The oil ran down the hill and communicated fire to the tank of Sherwood well No. 3, Lockwood tract, which was also destroyed. At this well were four tanks, containing between five and six hundred barrels of oil, two derricks and engines, houses and much other property, all of which were destroyed. The oil ran down the hill, and set fire to the derrick of No. 247 Holmden Farm, which was also destroyed. Several derricks and engine houses were torn down to escape the flames. The loss is estimated at about six thousand dollars. The fire was subdued at No. 247.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

The Senatorial Convention---List of Candidates--A Stormy Session---No Choice Yet

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 18, 1867.

The convention of the Senatorial District composed of Wayne, Holmes, Knox and Morrow counties has been in session here to-day. The candidates are H. S. Praphlet, of Morrow; Col. A. Q. Wiley, of Wayne; Robert Justice, of Holmes, and Chas. M. Scribner, of Knox. Each county, by the ruling of the convention, is entitled to twenty-five votes. At the time of the adjournment, at ten o'clock this evening, seventy-two ballots had been taken without choice. The sessions have been stormy in the extreme, and the Convention was several times on the point of breaking up in a row. An adjournment was effected till eight o'clock to-morrow morning. There are two members to be elected.

FROM DETROIT.

Accident at Adrian---Explosion---Death of an Old Citizen.

DETROIT, July 18.—Lieutenant W. L. Osborn fell from a scaffold at Adrian, this morning, and died during the day.

The tug Johnson exploded her boiler in Saginaw River last night. Captain Rafferty and three men were killed. The boat was new, and is a total loss.

Judge Conant, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Detroit, died last night, aged eighty-four.

OHIO ITEMS.

The Warren County Agricultural Society will hold its fifteenth annual fair at Youngstown on September 18th, 19th and 20th, 1867.

Seven hundred bushels of new white wheat of the very best quality has been received at Toledo from Southern Ohio.

The apples are dropping off in the Miami Valley. It is thought the crop will be considerably shortened.

The Belmont *Chronicle* says the yield of wheat in that county, from the ground sown, is magnificent, but many farmers did not sow an acre.

The Highland *News* reports the harvest nearly over, and the yield very large, and the grain of the best quality. The product ranges from 20 to 50 bushels to the acre. Prices offered so far, 81 75 to $2.

The Zanesville *Courier* says the slow progress they are making in repairing damages to the Muskingum Improvement, is causing great complaint against the lessees. The *Courier* says unless the work is done more rapidly the river will remain in pretty nearly its present condition for another year.

Two ships, now being built by a firm at Fairport, Lake county, one of 900 tons, and the other of 900, will soon be launched. The same firm has already launched two fine vessels this season. The commerce of the lakes has created a heavy ship-building interest along the lake shore.

The Kenton (Ohio) *Republicans* says that two young girls, children of a Mrs. Southard, were burned to death in that neighborhood last week, in attempting to kindle a fire with coal oil. The mother was absent from home, and their house being provided with mills, the children attempted to start a smoke to drive them off.

The Wellsville *Union* quotes wool in that market as follows: Choice Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia fleece, 50 cents; common to one-half blood, 35 to 45 cents; bad conditioned wools, 30 to 38 cents; tub washed, 57 to 40 cents; unwashed and buck fleeces, one-third off. Receipts to date foot up about 300,000 pounds against 180,000 pounds at same date last year.

The Tuscarawas *Chronicle* says a specimen of "Lambert" wheat, grown in that county, shows a very large and plump grain, and is weevil proof, as was demonstrated by actual test in the same field with another variety. It will yield, it is said, thirty bushels to the acre. The *Chronicle* says Tuscarawas county in 1862 produced 516,291 bushels of wheat, and last year but 75,887 bushels, and had to import wheat for its own consumption. This year the yield will be far above the average.

Dr. Boice Cooper, a Captain in the 70th O. V. I., during the war, was killed at Samantha, six miles from Hillsboro, on Saturday evening, by one John A. Starr, of that place. It seems they had a difference about a small account some time ago, and on Saturday evening, as Cooper was passing Starr's grocery, Starr called him in. Cooper went in, and, while leaning on the show case, had a few words with Starr, and used some epithet which greatly enraged him. Starr then struck him on the head and shot him with a large derringer, fracturing the skull and producing insensibility, which resulted in death in a few hours.

A recent supposed discovery of the incendiaries of a fire which occurred in Warren, on the morning of January 11th, 1866, burning several stores opposite the southeast corner of the public square, has created much excitement. Geo. M. Rupp and Wm. P. Van Gorder have been arrested on the charge. They were tried before Esquire Noble, of Niles, on last Saturday, who on hearing the evidence, ordered them to give bail, each in the sum of five hundred dollars for their appearance at the next term of court, which order was complied with. Van Gorder was subsequently arrested on a charge of affiliation, preferred by Leah Miller, with whom he had lived as husband, and who is now one of the chief witnesses against him on the charge of arson. The prisoner was taken to Youngstown for trial.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna's Return Concurred in by the United States.

His Papers Signed by President Johnson and Secretary Seward.

The Southern Filibuster Movement.

Another Rumor of Santa Anna's Death.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: During Santa Anna's presence at Vera Cruz he held two interviews with the Commissary Bureau, Generals Taboda and Perez Gomez. Santa Anna informed the Imperialist authorities that he returned to Mexico with the concurrence of the United States. He exhibited a written document covering three foolscap pages, signed by President Johnson and Secretary Seward, and bearing their official seals, to return to Mexico and establish himself as President and Dictator; the United States would recognize him as the constitutional head of the Government, furnish him with loans to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars per month, and whatever arms and munitions of war he might require, in addition to granting him permission to recruit troops in the United States. My informants declared emphatically of their own knowledge, that the document was genuine.

A letter of instruction from Minister Mejia to General Escobedo is published, informing him of the sentiments of the government in relation to his prisoners, and intimating that the law would justify punishment upon identification, but that a more complete justification of the proceedings would be furnished by granting the prisoners a trial.

The letter of General Pina, the Spanish revolutionist, is published. He acknowledges he first suggested the plan of French intervention in Mexico.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says the entire filibustering movements throughout the South, ostensibly for the purpose of avenging the death of Maximilian, are really movements for the inauguration of a new rebellion.

The *Herald's* special says France, Austria and Prussia will make war on Mexico in the event of the refusal by the Liberal Government to deliver the body of Maximilian.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—The officers of the United States steamers Unca and Heroine, from Tampico, confirm the report of the death of Santa Anna. General Pavon has about 700 men at Tampico, and Gomez and Canales had about 400, and were recruiting.

The Government relinquishes its claim against the steamer Heroine, seized at Tampico for fraudulent sales, but retains her for a lien for advances for the New Orleans Consul and Collector Kellogg. The Heroine has been turned over to the naval officer here.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Card from Matthews, the Actor---Booth's Last Letter.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—John Matthews, the actor, publishes a card this morning in self-justification. He says the letter which was handed to him by Booth was written on a sheet of commercial note paper, covering three pages. The first two pages were written in the spirit and style of the Philadelphia letter, and it was only in the concluding paragraph that Booth was said bearing upon what transpired, which was to this effect and in these words:

"For a long time I have devoted my energies and my monies to the accomplishment of a certain end. I have been disappointed. The moment has now arrived when I must change my plans. Many will blame me for what I am about to do, but posterity, I am sure, will justify me. Men who love their country better than gold or life.

JOHN W. BOOTH.
PAYNE,
HAROLD,
ATZEROT.

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

Autobiography of Archibald Tanner, Father-in-law of Hon. Glenal W. Scofield---St. Louis in 1805---Perils of Early Rafting.

The Youngstown *Register* of this week prints the autobiography of Archibald Tanner, late of Canfield, Ohio, written in 1859, who was formerly a prominent and influential citizen of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Tanner was born in Cromwell, Connecticut, February 22, 1780, and with his father emigrated to Canfield, Ohio, in 1802. His first venture in business was in 1804, when he descended the Ohio river to Louisville, thence to Nashville, with a keel-boat loaded with Western Reserve cheese, starting from Beaver. He says:

"The next fall I made a similar tour, and also went to St. Louis, then containing only three or four thousand inhabitants, with hardly one respectable appearing house in the place; and it is worthy of remark, that my cargo of boat included half the shipping in that port. I visited that city in 1837, also in 1856, on my way to Kansas, and again in 1857 when there were, I should suppose, five hundred or more steamboats at the landing, many of large size and elegantly furnished.

"In the fall of 1805, in looking around for a business location, with the world before me, capital, but a rare one, I selected a spot at Olean Point, Pa., at the head of the Alleghany River. I purchased goods in Pittsburgh, (which then supplied the west, even Buffalo) started with them in a boat which sank, with some other goods on board, at the mouth of Big Beaver, in Franklin. I was met by the Sheriff with a writ for damages. While arranging the matter, the river closed with ice. In February I started with sleighs for Olean and got to Warren; then only a place in name, the end of all roads; so, in lieu of finding the best, I felt that it was the last on the foot stool, hence was compelled to remain until spring, when I started a raft to Pittsburgh, which gave me an inkling for lumber.

"In 1807, again, with a raft, I put out upon the river. The water being low, to use a river phrase, I grazed on every bar, saddle-bagged all on the islands and stove on the shores. The river rising carried me to the top of the trees, when I was met by a tornado, which sent the raft into unnavigable pieces, scattering it for ten miles on the river, and, of fourteen men, no two got to shore together on the same fragment of raft. After two week's hard toil, living on hog and hominy while gathering up, again started, got into Salt Creek (this time I was went around and around, and at length the current turned several platform of boards bottom up. On we went and finally landed below Cincinnati, at the north bend below the market. Recollecting my vow and determined 'to make a spoon or spoil the horn.' I purchased three boats, loaded them with lumber and crossed the Falls for New Orleans on Christmas day. Many incidents occurred on the way, too tedious to mention, and I shall name only one. Part of the hands raised a mutiny in the night and attacked myself and another in bed, and the mutiny was only quelled by a genuine fight for life. At last I got through, sold out and took passage at New Orleans, had a very boisterous, sea-sick time, arrived at New York, returned by Buffalo home, after an absence of seven months, and had it to say, a few years after, that I supposed I was the first who had made that tour around by water.

"I was married in 1810 to Margaret McDowell, of Franklin, Pa., who departed in 1858, leaving two daughters. The eldest died in 1849; the youngest is married to G. W. Scofield, and resides in Warren, Pa.

"I have been engaged in almost every business transacted in a village in this region, many of them visionary and unprofitable. While on the water had always a strong proclivity downward—have either sunk or had it done for me, every water craft, from the canoe to three steamboats, in which I had an interest. I have been also equally unfortunate in all kinds of stocks, from townships, bridges, &c., to banks—in the latter twenty thousand dollars—all lost.

"I have had but few offices. I was postmaster under Governor Meigs, the only one in the county, and held that office until 1828, and then had to give way to a political opponent. I have been self-appointed to all the patriotic people's conventions far and near; but I must confess, however, that I have been with the minority party a candidate, often for places of trust, which the good people by their votes voted. I relinquish any regular business nearly twenty years past, and have found abundant employment in settling up old business.

"A good Providence has protected me to my seventy-fourth summer. Having been one of the first settlers in Warren, (now having a very pretty college), I am, with one exception, the oldest in the place. And now, as my last enterprise, probably, I am engaged as a last action laying out a public cemetery, and what to me is singular, it is on ground I have reserved many years past with no definite object, and which has lain to waste in common until the present time."

Appointments of Gov. Geary.

Governor Geary has just made the following appointments:

Superintendent of Public Printing—James Youngman, of Sunbury.

Commission to Investigate Prison Systems, under provisions of joint resolution, approved April 7th, 1867: Hon. Alexander Henry, Philadelphia; Hon. N. B. Browne, of Philadelphia; Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport; Hon. William M. Watts, of Cumberland county; Theodore H. Nevins, Esq., of Allegheny county.

Commission to investigate matters connected with the Antietam and Gettysburg Cemeteries, under provisions of joint resolution, approved April 13th, 1867: General James L. Selfridge, of Bethlehem; General Hector Tyndale, of Philadelphia; Colonel E. B. Moore, of West Chester.

MAXIMILIAN'S EXECUTION.

What is Thought of it in Europe.

The French and English Press.

Confirmation of the News in the French Senate.

THE NEWS IN AUSTRIA.

MAXIMILIAN'S HOME POPULARITY.

Some Opinions in Favor of the Mexicans.

The papers by the steamer Cuba are largely occupied with the execution of Maximilian by the Mexican government. The event produced a profound sensation in Europe.

THE FIRST NEWS.

A Paris correspondent writes, July 2:

In the course of Sunday night the Emperor sent a telegram to Washington by the Atlantic cable inquiring whether Maximilian was certainly executed. He received an answer on Monday morning stating that the news was fortunately too true. The answer came to hand almost immediately before the Emperor set out from the Tuileries for the grand levee of the distribution of prizes at the Palais d'Industrie. Heavy indeed his heart must have been as he passed in the gilded Trianon carriage through the files of troops and the masses of spectators that lined the causeway from the Tuileries to the Champs Elysees. He had then spoken of the catastrophe to no one but the Empress. But in the building he told Prince de Metternich of the communication he had received, and the latter, to whom it was probably no surprise, informed the Count and Countess of Flanders. They were in their places at the fete, but not many before it was over, in consequence of the sad intelligence. They caused a message to be said at Notre Dame for Maximilian's soul in the course of the afternoon. The Sultan was the first to propose that the fetes planned in his honor should be countermanded. Count and Countess of Flanders had come to Paris expressly to witness the distribution of prizes. They have gone back to Belgium overwhelmed with grief. The Count of Flanders is the brother of Maximilian's unfortunate consort, now a hopeless maniac at Miramar.

THE FEELING IN PARIS.

The *Moniteur*, in stating that the fetes will not take place, makes mention of Maximilian for the first time for many months. Those who read exclusively that official journal, must set be under the impression that Maximilian was still the popular and solidly established monarch which the *Moniteur* assured them he was last year. That journal says:

The assassination of the Emperor Maximilian will arouse a feeling of universal horror. The act of infamy ordered by Juarez stamps on the heads of those who call themselves the representatives of the Mexican Republic an indelible stigma. The reprobation of all civilized nations will be the first punishment of a Government which has at its head such a ruler.

THE FEELING IN PARIS.

The feeling in Paris is also very strong. "The Emperor Maximilian has been executed, writes the *Temps*; "he has paid with his blood the cruel fault of an abortive enterprise, which will form the most lamentable page of contemporary history. What a contrast to the brilliant hopes which were held out to the unfortunate prince at the time of what a tragic *moment!* Maximilian condemned to death, like a common criminal, by a council of war! the Empress, his wife, bowed down by a woe which has extinguished her reason, slowly pining away at Miramar!

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

A dispatch from Paris dated on the 5th of July, evening, says: To-day in the Senate the President referring to the execution of the Emperor Maximilian, said: "A horrible crime has been committed against the laws of war, international right and humanity. The blood of Maximilian will cling to those by whom it has been shed. Let us protest against this abominable outrage against the civilization of nations. Let us add to our sympathies a desire closely to those generous and liberal principles which led us to consider such an act impossible." The President's words were received with prolonged marks of approbation.

England on the Sad Reality.

From the London Post, July 8.

The act of Juarez was one of inhuman and cold-blooded cruelty, and with merely a pretence of being necessary for the public safety. In returning a verdict on the whole occurrence, as they are bound to do, they may safely say the execution of Maximilian was a glaring crime before heaven and men; and that to justify it by the counter accusation brought against him—at first sight specious—that he had violated the laws of war, is to pound the operations of intended justice with those of deliberate and premeditated murder.

From the London Times, July 8.

The good feeling and the common sense of the world will relieve the executors which the law of reprisals or of political necessity may make for this crime. European States can at least express their opinion of it as the reception they give to whatever persons Juarez may think fit to send us. As his representative, he will be excited will not be confined to the Old World. We know not how the government of Washington exerted itself to save the Archduke; but if the American press represents the sentiments of the people, there is no room to doubt existed among Americans a profound sympathy for the fallen Austrian, and a desire that he should be allowed to depart from the country in safety. The feeling of the American people is also among the most advanced and refined of their countrymen, has been shown by their determination to abandon or defer the celebration of the anniversary of independence. Even the Fenian King of Canada has not ventured to offer insult to them since their political sympathies are of course with the cause of Juarez, whose authority the United States have ever recognized, and to whom the American people have given repeated material assistance; the Texan frontier having been, in fact, the Liberal base of operations, and the quarter from which Juarez and his party received supplies of every sort. There is a general consent that this has been a cruel and dastardly act, and such a feeling will only be deepened by time. We can not but believe that after so many years of anarchy and political vengeance the cycle of Mexican history will now fall, and that the time approaches when the land must be possessed by an abler, a nobler and a better race.

The Effect on the Paris Exhibition.

A Paris letter of the 5th of July in the London *News* says: The dullness which overspreads the Exhibition will not pass away for many days. The court has gone into mourning, the *fetes* are countermanded, the Empress is in retirement, and men's minds are perplexed with their dreams about the immediate future. The death of Maximilian and the very depressed state existing, they declare, is a death blow to the Exhibition. It is at least a heavy calamity to the exhibitors, who have been doing a good trade with the majestics, excellencies, highnesses and serenities that have been crowding the courts and galleries. The gala carriage may be housed again at Versailles. The flags may be folded; the pyrotechnic artists may pack up their rockets and bide their time. The last of the sovereigns have come, and soon there will remain in Paris only Napoleon the Third, in no mood for triumphal arches nor brilliant effect, with the ghost of Maximilian at his elbow. Most of the shopkeepers have been doing a brisk business. It is now the turn of the Maison de Deuil. The only sovereign in men's minds is the miserable widow at Miramar. The coming of Sultan and Emperor is postponed, and yesterday night's regatta was but a flat affair.

Secretary Seward's Responsibility in Mexico.

From the London Herald of July 2.

* * After Maximilian, the duty of restoring some principles of government in Mexico devolves necessarily upon those who have prevented the establishment of the empire. The influence of the United States Government has been exercised directly and openly in behalf of what is called the Mexican liberal party. Juarez, the successor of Maximilian, has attained his position, it may be said, mainly through the countenance of Mr. Seward. *For his acts the world will henceforth hold the American Government responsible.* We have been told that an imperial dynasty was a barbarous and antiquated invention for Mexico, and those who prophesied Maximilian's failure have been busy in ensuring the credit of their prediction. Let us see how much better off the people will be governed by the *exploits* of Mr. Seward and by the native liberal party which America has preferred.

THE NEWS IN AUSTRIA.

The news of Maximilian's execution came upon the inhabitants of Vienna and Austria, by whom Maximilian was greatly beloved, like a thunderstroke. At first the people refused to believe the report, but the publication of the Government dispatches deprived them of all hope. "The Empire of Mexico has fallen," says the Vienna *Press*; "the Empress Carlotta is mad, and Maximilian has been shot. Why did he not listen to the advice tendered to him by the unanimous voice of public opinion in Austria when he was about to embark for Mexico."

MAXIMILIAN'S HOME POPULARITY.

Maximilian, writes the same correspondent, was always a favorite with all classes, even at a time when other members of his house were less popular than at present; the Archduke Ferdinand Max, as he was then called, was beloved for his social virtues and admired for his activity and enterprise. The Austrian navy was almost entirely his creation, and the victory of Lissa was but the due reward of his many years of careful preparation as Admiral of the fleet. With what interest he followed the fortunes of his old comrades, even when surrounded with difficulties on his tottering throne of Mexico, may be seen from his congratulatory letter to Tegethoff last year.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes the following official communication: It is not without interest to know the steps taken by the Austrian Government for several months past, with the object of preventing the terrible catastrophe the news of which has just arrived here. At the moment of the retreat of the French troops the Emperor of Austria, thinking that the Emperor Maximilian would leave Mexico at the same time as Marshal Bazaine, thought it opportune to consider whether it was not advisable to facilitate Maximilian's return, by reinstating him in all the rights which he had renounced before leaving for Mexico.

Nothing, however, was immediately done as to—without speaking of other rights legitimately acquired, which were in question, and which demanded mature examination—the Emperor Maximilian determined to remain in Mexico and continue the struggle with the native forces at his disposal. When the news of his capture arrived here every effort was made to procure the diplomatic intervention of all Europe in his favor. The Ambassador of Austria at Washington had previously received the mission to appeal to the United States for their intervention and diplomatic action in case any danger should menace the Emperor.

As is known, Mr. Seward yielded to this application and employed his good offices in this view with Juarez. When the capitulation of the Emperor Maximilian was known France, England, Russia, and Prussia charged their Ambassadors at Washington to join their efforts to those of the Austrian representative, and endeavor to save the Emperor's life. All the Powers occupied themselves with the matter, and Queen Victoria, in particular, added that she was consulting the life of a near relative who was dear to her."

A moment of hope was still offered when the reasons which Romero, the representative of Juarez at Washington, urged against the captive were known. These were based essentially on the consideration that the Emperor Maximilian would remain always a pretender, that he would continue to organize abroad and from the interior partisanships of Mexico, and consequently to maintain the country in a permanent state of agitation. Then it was at once resolved in a council of the Austrian Imperial family that the Emperor Maximilian should re-enter on all his rights as an Austrian Archduke, and that efforts should be made to obtain from him the most complete renunciation of his right as Emperor of Mexico, and to furnish the necessary guarantees for the accomplishment and execution of that renunciation. Instructions to this effect were telegraphed to the Austrian Ambassador at Washington. Mr. Seward hastened again to actively employ his good offices. Unhappily, the news which has since been published attests that these efforts were fruitless.

The question of ransom was never raised, but the Austrian Court was fully prepared to make any pecuniary sacrifice if the life of the Emperor could have thereby been saved.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA NOT GOING TO PARIS.

The invitation of the Emperor and Empress of Austria to visit Paris has been abandoned, in consequence of the news from America. This event is a blow to the vanity of the French Emperor who had made extensive preparations to receive the Emperor of Austria in a peculiarly grand and gracious manner. The Austrian Emperor and Empress, on the receipt of the news stopped the magnificent preparations in progress to receive the Austrian Court.

BITTERNESS OF THE AMERICANS TOWARD FRANCE.

The Vienna journals, in speaking of the death of the Emperor Maximilian, display great hostility toward the cabinet of the Tuileries. They say it is responsible for all the misfortunes which have befallen the House of Hapsburg.

THE MEXICANS NO WORSE THAN OTHER NATIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: I am not quite sure that the ferocity which has marked the guerrilla warfare of Mexican revolution can be ascribed exclusively to the Indian temperament. Their cousins of the mother country are not much more merciful toward each other than the Juarezes, Miramons, Escobedoes, Mejias, and others to whom recent events have given so bad a notoriety. I believe that during the civil war Spanish military chiefs have, with some rare exceptions, shown as little sense of human life as those of the new World.

In the first period of the Carlist war no quarter was given to prisoners taken on either side, and it was as much as the British Government could do to induce Espartero and Narvaez to consent to the usages of war among civilized people. The putting an entire kingdom under martial law when parts and sometimes only parts, are in insurrection, is a very different form of rule, but merely on identification of the persons and or acts of the kind down to very recent period show that so far from Spain having any right to throw the first stone, and jealousy aside in question, Spanish generals would not be justified in casting reproaches on Mexicans. The carelessness occasionally the same, and the Spanish Republic, during the administration of Indian blood and other circumstances peculiar to the country, but the history of Spanish revolutions since the death of Ferdinand does not furnish many examples of moderation to Mexicans.

HARSH NOT QUITE UNJUSTIFIABLE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* writes: Several journals, roaring against the current of the first impression, and of which Government would gladly avail itself to stifle all retrospective discussion and inquiry about its conduct in Mexico, say that the execution of Maximilian was no more disgraceful to Juarez than the execution of Marshal Ney to the Chamber of Peers, or that of Murat, after he landed at Pizzo to resume the throne which Napoleon had ceded to Joachim King of Naples. With these historical examples people should reflect before they dismiss the whole subject as settled in all its bearings when they call Juarez a savage.

In the absence of indignation which we have yet to see raised against Juarez there will be much exaggeration. But reasonably considered I do not think Maximilian justifiable entitled to be ranked as of higher value than the lives of many Mexicans fighting for the independence of their country, whom he executed as "brigands" and "obstinate rebels against his lawful authority." The unfortunate victim of Queretaro was "born in the purple," committed the mistake of supposing he was somebody in Mexico after the French had left.

He went out there as an adventurer, for the sake of some ready money and an imperial title, and allowed himself against the wishes and solemn advice of the head of his house, to be made a tool of the Emperor Napoleon's designs against the freedom and life of the Western Continent. With the fall of Jefferson Davis the man who made him his instrument knew that the game was up. Maximilian, unhappily for himself, did not, and now he has suffered the consequence of his presumption.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A meeting of the friends of Maximilian was held in New York Wednesday evening, when resolutions were adopted condemning the execution of the Archduke, favoring armed intervention in the affairs of Mexico, and appointing a committee to call a public meeting of citizens on the subject.

A passenger from Fort Benton explains how General Meagher was drowned. He was engaged in a quarrel, on the afternoon of the 1st ult., with an Irishman who had insulted him. The excitement seemed to have rendered the General delirious. At ten o'clock P. M. he stole from his bed and fell overboard. His body at last accounts, had not been recovered.

Hon. S. S. Cox has left Washington. He says General Grant will not accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and he names George H. Pendleton and Hugh McCulloch as the Democrats for their votes. There is but little doubt now that the Republicans will take up Grant, Sheridan or George H. Thomas.

Efforts are being made by the Unionists in Louisiana to induce General Sheridan to remove Lieut. Gov. Voorhees, of that State, who is acting Governor during the absence of Governor Flanders. Among other offenses Governor Voorhees is held responsible in both the Congressional and Military reports for the riots of July in New Orleans. It is believed that General Sheridan will comply with this request as soon as he is assured that he will be sustained in such action. It is announced on reliable authority that the entire body of office holders in Texas, with the exception of a few petty officers and those who are considered Union men, will be soon removed by General Sheridan. Throckmorton, the Governor, will probably be succeeded by Judge Pasteur.

The great Sængerfest in Philadelphia closed yesterday by the return of the standards to the Philadelphia societies. New York, Brooklyn and Baltimore carry off the principal prizes. The grand pyrotechnic display, given Wednesday night at the Central Skating Park in honor of the visitors, was a perfect success, except that one of the rockets set off set fire to a neighboring board yard, and burned two horses to death and destroyed about five hundred dollars' worth of lumber.

WARREN COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.—The Warren County Republican Convention was held at Warren, on Tuesday, when the following ticket was nominated: Assembly, J. R. Clark; Sheriff, J. R. Capron; Prothonotary, Wm. Jagger; District Attorney, O. O. Trantum; County Commissioner, Wm. G. Garretson, Jury Commissioner, W. W. Connelly; Auditor, C. V. Kinnear; Trustee Academy, S. P. Johnson. Resolutions changing the system of electing delegates to what is known as the Crawford county system, were introduced and referred to the next convention.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Impeachment Investigation.

General Grant Before the Judiciary Committee.

An Elaborate Veto Coming.

The Contest for the Mexican Mission.

Trouble in the Ohio State Military Agency.

Gen. Hayes to Open the Ohio Campaign in War

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

IS THE Philadelphia *Press* entirely certain that the "Reading Evening *Dispatch* is entitled to the credit of exhuming from the Pennsylvania law reports a very flattering indorsement of the legal abilities of our distinguished candidate for the Supreme Bench, Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS," by Judge WOODWARD? Several other papers, we perceive, have also exhumed the same thing—and in every instance it has been done by copying without credit from the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. The *Press* has done worse by giving credit where it is not due.

As the registration in the Southern States, which is to determine the number of voters, draws near its completion, the results startle many of those who have looked on the process with a real and feigned indifference. That any should be surprised at the negro majorities indicated is itself surprising. How could the majority fail to be on the side of the people who were, besides being numerous, eager for the privilege of voting, and under no general disability, while the whites were, to a large extent, disfranchised, and, to another large extent, were under the control of a very silly pride and anger that spurned the registration law and process. The feeling of political despair has settled, or is settling, down on the minds of many. And this may be their most healthy and promising condition. Conscious weakness and dependence may induce better feelings and a wiser conduct for the restoration of order to their own section, and of amity with the rest.

A CORRESPONDENT is disturbed in his mind because we do not "hoist" the name of Judge WILLIAMS—our most excellent candidate—at the head of our editorial columns. We beg him not to be unnecessarily alarmed as to us. It is a good old custom, but one that has come quite generally to be most honored in the breach. If our friend will look into the Philadelphia papers we think he will fail to discover the name of our candidate at the head of any one of the some half-dozen Republican papers there; and the same he will find to be true of a Republican journal in our own city—as it is true of other cities still. Looking into the Cincinnati papers, although a Gubernatorial election is pending in Ohio, we fail to discover the name of any candidate "hoisted." If it would advance the prospects of Judge WILLIAMS or contribute anything to the canvass, we would not hesitate to put his name at the head of any or all of our columns, and no doubt our Republican contemporaries in Philadelphia, who never "put up" the nominations any more than they do in New York, would do the same. We intend to give to Judge WILLIAMS a support that our correspondent will have no reason to complain of—a support far better than a typographical display now generally omitted, and no more required than that every Republican should pin his favorite to his sleeve.

THE CONTEST FOR THE JUDGESHIP.

The supporters of Judge SHARSWOOD are becoming exceedingly restive and uncomfortable at an early day in the canvass. Placed at the outset on the defensive, by a decision of their candidate, which, had not a majority of the court been composed of men with sounder heads and more loyal hearts, would, so far as its influence went, have made our currency worthless and destroyed all values, they have the sagacity to perceive that the people are turning instinctively and anxiously to Judge WILLIAMS. That Judge SHARSWOOD is an able and conscientious man does not help the matter, but for him makes it even worse. Seeing that his doctrine, if put in practice, would result in disastrous consequences to every valuable interest of our State, his election at this time is, on that account, a thing all the more to be deprecated. When great gifts are employed in behalf of error, and when error has the indorsement of men reputed to be conscientious as well as able, the friends of the right have all the more reason to be vigilant. No one doubts that LONGSTREET, JACKSON and other rebel Generals were conscientious as well as able leaders. Those very elements of character added to their strength and efficiency. That they were conscientious did not prove them to be right or good. Their cause was bad, and had Judge SHARSWOOD's doctrine prevailed, that cause would have derived incalculable advantage at a moment when the fortunes of the Republic were suspended in a balance, and when the voice and labors of Judge WILLIAMS were employed, night and day, in its behalf.

We might doubt the conscientiousness of a Judge who, whatever his convictions, unless he really wished to aid the rebel cause, would, at such a moment, utter a single word calculated to injure the future of the Republic. We only know that Judge SHARSWOOD, at the most critical moment of the war, went out of his way to argue from the bench against the federal currency. He might have contented himself with simply dissenting from the majority, but he chose, being in the minority, like VALLANDIGHAM and the pestilent tribe of which he is leader, to argue for false doctrine, as if no other reason in the world than for sympathy with the rebellion. In fact SHARSWOOD seems to have been the VALLANDIGHAM of the Bench, and today he is no more worthy of the support of the loyal people of Pennsylvania for a judicial than VALLANDIGHAM is for a political posit on.

AFTER HARVEST.

If a fair proportion of the hopes entertained in connection with the ingathering and abundance of the crops shall be realized, the business and the financial condition of the country will be greatly improved. One of the two conditions of prosperity in the line of agricultural products is, we may say, already established, viz—an ample *supply*. An unusually extensive area of land is either now covered with a mature crop of wheat or has yielded it up to the storage of the stack or barn. The other condition, *demand*, is, of course, never wanting and always large for the articles of subsistence that mother earth furnishes directly from her bosom. But whether it is to be as much above the average as the supply is may be regarded as highly problematical, or rather not at all probable. The crop prospects are reported good in all places, or with very slight local exceptions.

It may be, therefore, that some of the anticipations of after-harvest times will not be realized, or, at least, that a sudden revival of trade will not ensue. Calculations, involving pecuniary responsibility, should be cautiously made on that supposition. Whence any unusual demand for the staple products of the soil can arise, does not as yet appear. And if not, then another thought will present itself to the mind, to limit and qualify calculations with reference to after-harvest times. The produce raiser who shall estimate the money value of his crops, by multiplying the number of bushels raised this year by the price received last year, will have a product of figures before him which he has no chance of seeing equaled in money. Wheat bins and money boxes seldom burst with repletion at the same time. As the supply increases, demand remaining the same, the price declines. Sensible producers never complain of this result. High prices occasioned by scarcity are deemed calamitous.

We sympathize with the general tone of gladness, and, we may add, of gratitude to the Divine Giver of all good, for the plenty that covers the land. After our times of comparative scarcity and high prices, after our years of strife and sorrow, when the heaviest harvests were those of the great, grim reaper, death, it is joyous to know that, North and South, food for man and beast has been raised and gathered in by peaceful industry. This feeling is not inconsistent with the cautionary suggestions which we have rather hinted at than stated in this article. An immediate and great change in the life of trade or in the promptness of payments, even though the crops are abundant, cannot with confidence and safety be calculated on. It must take time.

HOW ABOUT THE INDIAN WAR?

A war "*said to be*" going on! Such is the expression of the *Times* in relation to the Indian difficulties on our western plains. Wars are very apt to report themselves with sufficient distinctness and emphasis to be understood. The booming of artillery, the moving of troops, the hospital arrangements, the conflicts of opposing armies, usually make war conspicuous enough to be recognized without difficulty. What occasions then the use of this singular phraseology—"said to be going on?"

We notice that it is in close conjunction with the intimation that the expenditure of money on these Indian affairs is very large—not less than a million a week—with the chance of becoming much larger ere long. And we infer, therefore, that there is one point—the Treasury—where the existence of war on the western plains is not problematical or a matter of hearsay, but a substantial and costly reality. And we may add, that from the beginning of these troubles with the Indians this year, although there have been doubts suggested as to the nature and extent of them, and as to the justice or feasibility of the martial arrangements against them, yet there has been an almost uniform introduction, into all utterances on the subject, of the financial idea—the enormous cost of the business, compared with its importance.

There seems to have been thus given out a constant, though ambiguous, warning to the people, that their funds in the public treasury were being spent liberally and rather loosely, in a chase where the game was pretty sure not to be worth the ammunition expended in getting it. We imagine that no part of the national affairs would better pay for the trouble of looking into them thoroughly, than that which embraces our treaties with and treatment of the Indians. The system has been always expensive, the cost of annuities alternating with the cost of wars, and with less profit to the Indians than to the agents of the Government.

If anybody is in uncertainty whether a war is going on or not, or if any one is disposed to be skeptical about the rumors, he will arrive at more definite conclusions when the report is made of the aggregate expenditures.

ANTI-CHINESE.

There has long been in California a strong feeling of opposition to the Chinese, and it is, without diminution in its intensity, becoming embodied in a political form. Not knowing how the influx of large numbers of such people may affect business and society, we pass no judgment upon the action that opposes it.

It is easy to perceive that a foreign population, of uncongenial habits, of half barbarous character, maintaining, from necessity or choice, their own national peculiarities, may be both offensive and dangerous, in the country of their adoption. The extreme hospitality of our country has been tested to an extent which was probably never anticipated when the latch string was hung out. And we are not surprised that a feeling here and there springs up, that there is fully as much liberty taken with this hospitality as is consistent with a hearty welcome. This feeling is not confined to California. But it would be odd, if a policy of exclusion should be adopted against the Chinese, who have so recently abandoned that policy themselves, under the unanimous verdict of civilization, that it was barbarian.

The opposition to Chinamen in California is entirely on social and business grounds. They do not—and that is good so far—interfere in the politics of the country, much less attempt to control them. It is their labor competition and the cheapness of wages that are complained of. We have never heard that any of them have sought to be naturalized.

The Last Man Pardoned.

The last man pardoned by the President rejoices in the name of Stephen F. Cameron, and the only known reason why he become the object of the Executive clemency was to make him a witness for the defense in the case of SURRATT. Having received Mr. Johnson's absolution he went upon the stand. By his evidence it appears that he is a native of the State of Maryland, studied for the ministry, and has preached several different religions. His mode of life during the past two years, as admitted by himself on the cross-examination, has been exceedingly precarious. At times he taught languages in France, music in London, was a Bohemian in England, a Catholic in Canada, an Episcopalian in America, and last, but not least, an unpardoned rebel up to the commencement of the trial, when he was pardoned by President Johnson, through the influence of the prisoner's counsel, for the purpose of allowing him to testify in the case. He was also one of Morgan's guerrillas, and was connected with the St. Albans raiders. Very properly Congress proposes to inquire somewhat into the business of pardoning that man.

THE Chicago papers for several days past have commenced their market reports somewhat in the following strain, the quotation being from the *Journal* of Wednesday evening: "Our flour market is dull to-day, and prices have a drooping tendency for all descriptions except for fresh ground city brands." With the maturing harvest it is impossible to keep up prices, and we may safely conclude that the era of cheap breadstuffs is not far off.

DID Jones pull Field's nose, is the question which at the present time agitates all New York. Jones says he pulled it, and pulled it well; which Field disputes. At this point it has been quietly intimated that some men don't know when their noses are pulled. This explanation seems to have solved the whole matter.

JOHN L. GODDARD, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening. He will be succeeded by the Deputy Grand Master, Hon. Richard Vaux.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has but a poor opinion of the New York courts. During his sermon on Sunday evening, at Plymouth Church, he said a good name was better than great riches, and spoke of the notorious profligacy of the courts of justice of New York, and said that if a man wanted to have justice in them, it would seem as if he should go there with his purse in his hand. He had heard of corrupt judges and of men speaking of the judiciary of the city of New York, "which stinks like Sodom and Gomorrah." The law was an honorable profession, but it was almost a disgrace for a man to sit on the bench in New York. They bought and sold justice; they were seeking for gelt like they sold the sacristy of their churches. He went on in this strain at some length, and then paid his respects to the Albany Legislature, of whom he said there "were not half a dozen men who are not buyable."

THE Marion (Ohio) *Mirror* of the 3d instant, says that Mrs. Richardson, near that town, had missed her little boy, and went out into the garden to hunt him. To her horror she saw the little fellow, eighteen months old, literally enveloped in the folds of a monster snake. She heroically seized the snake in her hands and tore it loose. So sooner was he loose, however, than he made for the mother, ferociously, and coiled himself about her person, attempting to strangle her as he did the boy. She again seized him, and disengaged herself from him, and killed him with an ax. The little child swelled up for several days, but has finally recovered. The snake was what is called the "blue racer," which does not bite, but strangles. It measured ten feet.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* says "rags have become plenty again and cannot be sold above nominal prices, although paper maintains a high price. Our cotemporary says: It strikes us that either rags should advance or newspaper should drop considerable. Before the war they were sold at 3½ and 4 cents, and paper brought 8½ and 9 cents. Now rags are almost back to the old price, but paper is nearly 100 per cent. higher. How is this? Cannot the paper makers give some explanation of this contradictory circumstance?

A LETTER from Buenos Ayres says: Large numbers of those unfortunate men and women, beguiled from the United States to emigrate to Brazil, begin to find their way there. They are poor, helpless, deceived, and are witnesses of the folly of leaving the United States for any country under the sun. Deceived by runners of various kinds, and finally enlisted in the army, is the fate of many a poor fellow. That Brazilian scheme (swindle!) ought to be exposed.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Illinois Central Railroad--The Prairies and the Crops--Pittsburgh Councilmen at St. Louis--Their Reception and Entertainment by the Authorities--The Botanical Gardens--A Generous Citizen --The Nicolson Pavement--Progress of St. Louis.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
SOUTHERN HOTEL, }
ST. LOUIS, July 15, 1867. }

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The delegation of members of the Pittsburgh Councils left Chicago on Saturday last, on the Central Illinois Railroad, and after a journey of about fifteen hours, arrived in this city and took quarters in the Southern Hotel. The country traversed by the Central Illinois line is undoubtedly one of the most delightful portions of the State. Large prairies, stretching as far as the eye can reach, covered with fields of ripe grain, and dotted with flourishing towns and villages, which have sprung up as if by magic, are visible during the entire journey, and are conclusive evidence that the Great Illinois Prairie is destined to become a thickly settled and populous region. The large grants of public lands received by the railway company to aid in the completion of the road, have been placed in the market, and considerable quantities have been disposed of to actual settlers. The hardy pioneers have exhibited the usual Western traits of industry and enterprise, and their fruitful fields and pleasant residences are sufficient indication that their labors have been rewarded. The crops this season promise to be unusually good. Much of the wheat—especially on the Southern portion of the line of the road, has already been harvested, while oats, corn and potatoes look better than they have done for years. If other portions of the country are in the same condition a bountiful harvest may be anticipated, and the price of food reduced to a living rate.

AT ST. LOUIS

Mayor Thomas, who had been apprized by the Chicago Councils of the intention of the delegation to visit this city, called at the Southern Hotel yesterday morning, and extended a hearty welcome to them. The Mayor was accompanied by Mr. Homer, City Engineer, Alderman Thornton and Capt. David White, the latter a well known river man, and a former resident of your city. In the afternoon carriages were provided and the suburbs visited.

VISIT TO BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The first place at which a stoppage was made was Lafayette Park, in the southern portion of the city. The park contains about forty acres, and is beautifully located. The improvements are neat and substantial, the display and arrangement of the flowers and shrubbery being very fine. After walking through the grounds and inspecting the grottoes, caves, etc., the party proceeded to the residence of Mr. Shaw, some two miles from the city. Mr. Shaw, who is a lover of nature, has devoted fifty acres of his valuable property to the purposes of a public botanical garden, and has also arranged a botanical museum, which is open for visitors at all hours. Specimens of nearly every flower or shrub in this country or Europe can be seen among the rare collections now on exhibition. The visit, after a sudden storm of rain forced the party to take shelter in Mr. Shaw's mansion, where they were welcomed by the host, and invited to partake of refreshments. Mr. Shaw is one of the most wealthy residents of the city, and is a gentleman of public spirit and enterprise. In 1825 he first visited St. Louis, and by his own energy and perseverance accumulated a handsome fortune. Being unmarried, and his family he has proposed to the authorities to present to the city two hundred and sixty acres of land, adjoining the botanical garden, with the proviso that the city expend an amount equalling in value the gift ($800,000) within three years. He has also intimated that he will, upon his death, bequeath this beautiful garden to the city as a place of permanent resort for citizens, and also entail six hundred acres adjoining, the receipts from which to be applied exclusively towards maintaining the garden and the proposed public park. The Councils, has not, as yet, decided action in the matter, and fears are entertained by many that they will not accept of the liberal proposal. Mr. Shaw is anxious that the transfer should be consummated at once, and an effort is being made to induce the Council to take immediate action. The future will determine whether the city authorities are pursuing a proper course in the matter.

VISIT TO GEN. SHERMAN'S RESIDENCE.

Upon leaving Mr. Shaw's grounds, the party proceeded over a large portion of the city, and visited the residence of Major General Sherman and other prominent citizens, after which they returned to their hotel.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

On Monday morning the committee, under the direction of Mayor Thomas and City Engineer Homer, entered into an investigation of the Nicolson pavement. About seven miles of streets have been laid upon Mr. Nicolson's patent, and it has given such complete satisfaction that the Councils are petitioned at each of their meetings to carry the improvement into other portions of the city. The foundations of the streets are solid, and a better opportunity is afforded of judging of the merits of the new improvement than in Chicago, where many of the avenues have been raised from four to ten feet. Mr. Homer, the City Engineer, has introduced the system of "Burnettizing" the material preparatory to its being laid. The process, which was discovered by Sir Wm. Burnett, of England, and patented in 1838, consists in expressing the sap and replacing it by injecting chloride of zinc, under a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. A large "Burnetting" establishment has recently been erected by a corporated company at a cost of $25,000, and as it is believed the durability of timber, after being subjected to this process, will be increased about fifty per cent., it will doubtless be generally adopted. The committee have been fully able to test the system, and may recommend it in case wooden pavements are adopted in your city.

PROGRESS IN OUR CITY.

The city of St. Louis is progressing rapidly in population and commerce; but although located in the midst of a country teeming with riches, we failed to distinguish a single establishment devoted to its manufacture. The iron merchants of this city have the advantage of this lack of enterprise, and several of the prominent firms have established branches here and enjoy a good trade. Many Pittsburghers have located in this city, among others H. D. Morrison, son of Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, Wm. Caddy, Capt. Thos. McLaughlin, Samuel Richards, John Aiken, Arthur Daly, Wm. Forsyth, Joseph Beale, Capt. Beal, Hutchinson, Stephen Rosewell and P. Flannigan.

The delegation will start for Chicago to-morrow morning.

I.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
CHICAGO, July 17, 1867.

The Pittsburgh excursionists left St. Louis for Chicago yesterday morning at six o'clock, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, intending to connect at Odin with the Illinois Central road, but upon arriving at that place at ten a. m., they ascertained that they would be compelled to await the arrival of the train from Cairo at six o'clock. Acting upon the suggestion of one of their number, the party proceeded to

THE CITY OF CENTRALIA,

About five miles distant, on the Central Illinois road, and after dining proceeded to inspect the city. Centralia, although it has been settled for only twelve years, contains about five thousand inhabitants, and is one of the most flourishing inland cities in the State. It contains a number of excellent stores and hotels, and the railroad company have established a large workshop, in which three hundred hands are employed. The company also contemplate removing their principal workshop from Chicago to this place, which cannot but add greatly to the prosperity of the city. The Centralia *Sentinel*, an excellent newspaper, is published weekly by Messrs. Fletcher & Cooper, and enjoys a good support.

VISIT TO A FRUIT FARM.

Mr. John Betz, a genial and enterprising gentleman, ascertaining that the excursionists would remain in the city for several hours, called upon them and extended to them an invitation to visit his fruit farm. The invitation was at once accepted, when vehicles were procured, and in a short time the party arrived at Mr. Betz's residence, one mile from the city. After partaking of the hospitalities of the mansion, the party took a stroll over the farm, which comprises eighty acres, upon which has been planted ten or twelve thousand fruit trees, of the most approved qualities. The apple and peach trees, which were planted four years ago, are filled with fruit, and promise an abundant yield. It is Mr. Betz's intention to forward the fruit, when ripe, to Chicago, St. Louis and Cairo for sale. A number of fruit farms have been established in the neighborhood, and as the crops rarely fail, the business is a very profitable one. After spending a few hours very pleasantly in examining the different varieties of fruit, the party returned to the city much pleased with their visit, and at six o'clock embarked on the train for the

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Where they arrived at six o'clock this morning. Upon proceeding to the Tremont House, the excursionists were received by Messrs. Arthur Dixon, (formerly a resident of your city) Charles Wicker, Joseph Carpenter, M. O. Sullivan, and other members of the Common Council, who conducted them through the city and exhibited to them a number of places of interest, among others, Blaney and Oriental Halls, which have been fitted up by the Masonic fraternity in magnificent style. Oriental Hall is undoubtedly one of the most gorgeous lodge rooms in the country, sixteen thousand dollars having been expended in its internal ornamentation. The paraphernalia of the order is elegant and very complete. At 11 o'clock Change was visited, and the Pittsburghers afforded an opportunity of witnessing how business is transacted in this city. Although trade is very dull, and speculators in produce not anxious to invest until the harvests of the present season have been gathered, still about five hundred persons were present, and during half an hour a number of large transactions were made. Several dealers from your city were in attendance, who made their purchases through commission merchants. At twelve o'clock the crowd scattered, and the excursionists returned to the Tremont House, where they dined with Committee of Chicago Councils. The party will leave for Pittsburgh at four o'clock this afternoon.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Twenty-one of the Jaffa colonists have recently returned, making fifty of them in all. One of them informs the Boston *Traveller* that those whom he left are all eager to return, for they find it very difficult to procure the means of living. The land is sterile, that is all the vacant land,—and that which is of any value is in the hands of natives, who cultivate it to its utmost capacity of production. The colonists when he left had only twelve houses partly built, and were in want of almost everything. Elder Adams alone had been enabled to finish his house, as he had control of the funds, nearly all of which he had appropriated to his own use.

A woman residing near Center Point, Clay county, Indiana, went to an adjacent creek, the other day, to do family washing, taking with her three small children. The two elder ones, while playing about in the woods, were bitten by a venomous snake, and their screams attracting the attention of the mother, she hastened to their relief, leaving the smallest child, which, during her absence, fell into the creek and was drowned. The other two children died the same night from the effects of the snake bite.

There was a frost at Oakland, Md., on the summit of the Allegheny, on Sunday and Monday mornings, not heavy enough to do any damage, however. This point is 3,000 feet above tide water.

The Omaha *Tribune* winds up an article on Sherman, as follows: "Sherman's great anaconda system is played out, and the sooner he departs for the Holy Land, leaving the management of Indian matters in the hand of some man without political aspirations, the better for us."

Immigrants continue to pour into New York. During the six months ending June 30th last, the number of arrivals was 126,899, of whom 98,308 came in sailing vessels, and 108,518 in steamers. All who come are welcome, for their labor is needed here, and is so much added to the wealth of the nation.

A tunnel under the Atlantic, according to the *Home Journal*, is seriously proposed. The tunnel boring company is already making plans for organizing according to that paper, and the modest capital of $2,500,000,000 is to be raised for the purpose. We suppose that a country that was able to raise $2,700,000,000 of debt in four years is abundantly able to raise this small capital for boring the bed of the Atlantic.

PERSONAL.

—Colonel McClure dates his last letter from a place with the poetic name of Snake Creek, which is in Idaho territory. The Colonel left the Mormons to encounter another evil scarcely less social—at any rate quite as hard to manage. Speaking of a lovely spot with the unlovely name of Bear River, and his journey thence, he says: It is quite a large stream, and the most northern of the leading tributaries of Salt Lake. We found it most remarkable for the size, quantity, and vigor of its musquitoes. We took a square meal down under its high banks, and the musquitoes and gnats were so thick that we could scarcely see each other across the table. The gnats literally darkened the windows in their persistent efforts to get inside and devour us while we were taking tea. I need not say that we broke bread as briefly as possible with the hostess of Bear River, and rejoiced to get out on the prairie again. But north of the river I found that we naturally moved with several billions of the winged varmints to meet with a million or so, and there was but little in favor of the plains. Fortunately we were all provided with coarse veils—an article that no traveler pretends to dispense with on the northern route—and we all veiled ourselves closely, including the driver. The poor horses suffered intensely, for the musquitoes and gnats literally covered them, and they had been allowed a good gallop to keep them manageable. Twelve miles distant we reached Mound Springs, on high ground, and a stiff, chilling breeze settled nature's blood-letters for the night."

—A letter from Japan says Dr. Hepburn, of the Presbyterian Missionary Board, has just completed his Japanese and English, and English and Japanese Dictionary, in the Roman character. It is being printed at Shanghai, and only a proof copy has been brought here. The Doctor has spent seven or eight years continuous labor on the work, and his well-known industrious perseverance is a guaranty of the faithfulness with which it is performed. It will make a volume of some seven hundred pages, in double columns, and will be a most valuable assistant to students of both the Japanese and English languages.

—Speaking of St. Marie, the important witness against Surratt, a Washington letter says: "He has now gone back to Canada, with his $800 mileage from Italy. If the prisoner is convicted, he will be entitled to a large portion of the $25,000 reward. While here, St. Marie was in constant, though apparently groundless, terror, of being assassinated. When he suddenly appeared on the stand to testify a single deadly glance passed between him and Surratt. It was like a flash of lightning, but the hot blood leaped to the prisoner's pale cheek, and his eye was murder in the first degree."

—The New York *Evening Post* learns that Mr. Horace Greeley is to contribute his autobiography to the New York *Ledger*, in a series of papers with the title "Recollections of a Busy Life."

—Rev. Henry W. Bellows, now sojourning in Paris, writes that "Napoleon has a poor walk and an uninteresting presence. He looks careworn and cold, anxious and reserved. His complexion is pallid and his expression deeply grave and severe. There is nothing to excite enthusiasm in his look or manner. In private he is reported as mild-spoken, amiable and of quick intelligence, but his face is both impressive and unprepossessing. All the more pity for him."

—The hope is expressed by the N. Y. *Times* that before Alexander Dumas dies he will start out from Paris on his trip to the United States, where he comes to entertain us with a "series of conferences," he will take the trouble to spend a few minutes, or even, if necessary, a few hours, in learning the English language. He does not know a word of it now, although weeks ago that he was "ashamed to be obliged to confess that I do not know a single word of the language of Shakspeare."

—Isaac Taylor emigrated from England to Cleveland at an early age. He commenced by blacking boots, got a small farm in Michigan, engaged in the Wisconsin lumber trade, and became rich. From his own experience of orphanhood, he formed the determination to found an orphan asylum. This his will has done. The endowment is nearly $150,000. The asylum is situated at Racine, Wisconsin.

—Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has issued a bulletin, stating that he is not in a dying condition, as his enemies have given to understand. He says he eats three hearty meals a day, sleeps soundly, and intends to be reelected by the largest majority known in the annals of the State.

—The St. Paul *Press* has a story about a poor Norwegian woman now under the care of the Emigrants "Home" at that place. Mrs. Holm Larson is her registered name, and since her arrival she has been ascertained that she formerly lived at Christiana, Norway, that her father was a Lutheran bishop, that her education is very thorough and extensive, though confined to her native tongue. She was, in early life, engaged to a prominent minister of high rank, named Bretteville, of French descent, who is the father of the oldest boy she has with her here, who is about eleven years of age. For some reason the engagement was broken by him, her bright hopes vanished, and she was afterward married to her present husband, a man of low rank and humble circumstances. With him she has now come to find a refuge in Minnesota. She seems greatly attached to her children, who number three.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A lively fight is going on for the route of the new railroad to Toledo. There are three routes, each striving for the prize.

A Mr. Males, of Cincinnati, has invented a machine to be attached to the front of street cars for the purpose of preventing accidents to children. It pushes them out of the way if they happen to fall in front of the wheel.

Wm. Wharton, Jr., has perfected an invention which overcomes all risk or danger of accidents from misplaced railroad switches. By this plan the main track is unbroken, and trains can pass from city to city, with lightning speed, without the slightest possibility of damage or danger from misplaced switches. At the same time, if it is desirable to move a train from the main track, it is accomplished with entire safety in the simplest manner. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, it is stated, are now removing the old switches, and introducing Mr. Wharton's.

The Kansas City *Advertiser* of the 13th inst. says: "We learned yesterday that the iron for the Fort Scott and Kansas City Railroad had been secured, and that the work of laying it would begin in the course of a month; also that the most of the heavy grading upon this road will be completed in sixty days between this and Paola, a distance of forty miles, so that when the work of laying the iron begins the light grading can be rapidly completed. We may not be surprised to hear of a pleasure trip being given by this road to Fort Scott on New Year's day, 1868.

Arrangements have recently been perfected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by which freights to and from Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis and other points West, Northwest and Southwest are shipped through without breaking bulk—an advantage which shippers will readily understand. Under this arrangement two cars reached Camden Station on Saturday evening last, direct from Chicago. After discharging their contents, the cars were again loaded with freight exclusively for Chicago and promptly dispatched for that point by the "Lightning Express Line" of the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

After a compulsory suspension of five days trains have commenced running on the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad. The stopping was due to raids of about one hundred employees at Logansport, Ind., to whom four months wages are due. The United States Marshal of Indianapolis proceeded to Logansport and arrested thirty-five of the ringleaders, but this did not end the stoppage of trains. Finally leading business men of Logansport offered to pay all employees' claims against the company at a discount of ten per cent. This was accepted.

STATE ITEMS.

Miss Eva Stockton, of Moslertown, and Mr. J. H. Birdsall, of Venango county, have been awarded the free scholarships for Crawford county to the Normal Music School. They were chosen by Mr. Persons, Superintendent of Common Schools.

Hon. John Cessna has formed a law partnership with members two of the Chambersburg Bar and designs attending personally all the courts of Franklin county.

Alfred Myers, proprietor of the Sherman House, Petroleum Center, has been arrested at that place by a United States detective, charged with passing counterfeit government currency. A hearing was had which resulted in his being held in $6,000 bonds for trial.

A few days since, a little child of Colonel McGranahan's, of Sugar Grove, Mercer county, came to an untimely end by having accidentally swallowed an iron bar. Although the best medical aid was summoned at once, the peculiarity of the obstruction was such as to prevent its extraction.

On Thursday night last some burglars entered the office of R. R. Taylor, at Petroleum Center, and after operating with a sledge hammer succeeded in opening the safe and stole therefrom five cents.

John Killian has been committed for trial in Harrisburg, on a charge of bigamy and adultery. It seems that Killian has a wife and child in Lancaster, and a short time since married a respectable young woman in Harrisburg, who upon discovering his perfidy left him. He then took up his residence with one Sarah A. Reilly, with whom he lived as husband.

The Somerset *Whig* makes the following good point: As the Connellsville Railroad has no more bitter enemy in the State than Judge Black, and he is laboring with all his energy to prevent the restoration of its charter, and as a *quo warranto* against the company is now pending before the Supreme Court of this State, the friends of the road can judge what its chances will be, if Sharswood—whose pure law Black indorses—is elected a Judge of that Court.

The Greensburg *Herald*, in speaking of the crops in Westmoreland county, says: "The corn crop has improved greatly within the last few weeks, indicating that, with a favorable autumn, the yield will be fully up to that of seasons commencing more auspiciously. The oat crop will be fully up to the usual yield. The same is true of the potato, and, should the frost not interfere, the yield will be ample. The wheat fields everywhere, by their thickly-set rows of shocks, show that the reaper has already done its work, and before the close of this week, if the weather should be favorable, it will be mostly safely housed. The yield per acre will be very largely in excess of that of a number of years past. The grain is well matured and averages largely in excess of the last few years. The hay crop is generally heavy, and a large amount has already been cured and safely stacked or housed in barns. The fruit prospects, as a general thing, is not so flattering. The apple crop, as far as we have learned, is almost an entire failure. In some parts the peach trees are full."

OHIO WOOL MATTERS.

The Highland *News* says the sales of wool in that market so far have ranged at 35@45 cents. Growers backward about selling.

The Bellefontaine *Republican* says the price of wool in Bellefontaine ranges from 30 to 46 cents.

The Madison County *Union* says that a wool dealer shipped from London this week 25,000 pounds of wool, bought at 40 to 50 cents.

The Toledo *Blade* says the shipments of wool from that point last week amounted to 600,119 pounds—295,249 by lake and 304,879 by Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

The Marion *Independent* says a quantity of wool has been already shipped at this point. It is coming in quite freely. Price about 47c.

The Kenton *Republican* says the wool market there is not so active as it has been, and prices have fallen. The highest figure now offered for fine rate is forty-three cents, and thirty-five for common.

A manufacturing firm of Bucyrus writes to the *Journal* of that place that wool is higher in proportion to woolen manufactures than it has been for five years. A pound of wool will purchase more woolen goods.

The Fremont *Journal* says: Since the opening of the season there has been brought to town about seventy-two thousand pounds of wool, and probably as much more will be brought in town before the season closes. The price has ranged from thirty-seven and a half cents to forty-three cents per pound, the average having been from forty to forty-three cents. The wool is light, and its condition as a general thing not much better, if any, than in former years—though the lags are more generally separated from the fleeces. The price is low and the tendency downward.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

Lightning Fly Killer.
Lightning Fly Killer.
Lightning Fly Killer.

This article is undoubtedly the quickest and most effectual for clearing your house of flies. They are attracted by it, the result of which is their death. Try it and your house will be free from flies.

Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,

We have in store a very large stock of the best Fruit Wax in the city, which we are selling power Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices. Try us

McCLURAN & McKEEMAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Cough Remedy, Coe's Cough Balsam, and is a true medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne off the palm wherever it has been used. It is guaranteed to cure. Will you who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, dysentary and general debility of the system, try this remedy? If you have tried all else and failed, we ask you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of many gratified friends, and the commendations of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the hope of restoring you to health and vigor, we gladly, perhaps silly urge you to try and test this remedy. If you do not find it as we represent, and as the testimonials concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true in fact as well as in theory, you will find that the proprietor of this medicine is not responsible, and will remember our profession is sincere to the public health, and we refer them to the fact that our statements are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation that will not cure, and cure speedily. For sale by Druggists everywhere. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 414 Market street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO INVENTORS.

The undersigned, expecting to start for Europe on a professional visit about the 1st of August next, takes this mode of informing inventors in Pittsburgh and that he is prepared to take charge of a few more inventions and to secure for them Letters Patents and Patents for the same on advantageous terms. To exhibit, explain, bring forward and negotiate for the sale of introductions of American inventions abroad.

He will also engage his services for collecting exclusive information on special business or cases in the branches of art, industry or science, and report to the parts on his return.

H. Gengembre Hubert,
Consulting Engineer, Chemist and Patent Attorney,
No. 156 First Avenue, New York.

For further information, call on my Pittsburgh correspondents, FRANCIS I. CLARK, of the Western Patent Agency, No. 12, ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH.

H. G. H.

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FISH, FISH.

20 four pound cans Spiced Salmon, put up for Summer use. Also, 10 kits very choice No. 1 Mackerel, just received from Boston, and for sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

BRAWLEY & BALL,
DEALERS IN
Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot,
ERIE, PA.

HOUSEKEEPERS
SAVE YOUR MONEY
By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c., to No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them repiated with silver, and made as good as new, at very trifling cost. Silversmiths and Plumbers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electro-plating, Electro-tyning, Gold and silver Frosting, &c. Give us a call. J. J. ALISS. cod

IN STORE,
75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.
STURGEON BROS.,
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Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICES.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
July 17, 1867. }

AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, RICHARD HAYS, Esq., was elected Vice President.

JAMES M'AULEY, President.
JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Members of this Committee are requested to meet on

Monday, July 22d, at 10 A. M.,

At

The Daily Commercial

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

CREAM PIE.—Place a pint of milk where it will heat. Then beat together one cup white sugar, one half a cup of flour with two eggs, and stir it into the milk, when it is nearly boiling. Stir rapidly until it is cooked thoroughly—add essence of lemon, and pour upon the crust which should be baked before the cream is put in. This will make two pies. If you wish it extra, make a frosting of the whites of the eggs and three tablespoonful of sugar—spread this evenly over the pies, and set again in the oven and brown slightly.

TEA CAKE.—One pint of flour, into which put two teaspoonful of cream of tartar; one cup of sweet milk, into which put one teaspoonful of soda. Two tablespoonsful of butter and one cup of sugar mixed well together; then break into it two eggs; add milk and flour; flavor with grated rind and juice of a lemon.

LEMON PIE.—The juice and grated rind of one lemon one cup of water, one tablespoonful of corn starch, one cup sugar, one egg, and a piece of butter the size of a small egg. Boil the water, wet the corn starch with a little cold water and stir it in; when it boils up pour it on the sugar and butter; after it cools add the egg and lemon; bake with under and upper crust.

LEMON PUDDING.—Quarter pound of butter half a pound of sugar, the yolks of five eggs, one quart of milk, one lemon, the rinds grated juice pressed out, six tablespoonful of grated bread or cracker. When the pudding is baked take the whites of the eggs and sugar and beat for icing. Spread over the top and brown in the oven; it will brown in a few minutes.

LEMONADE.—One quarts of lemon juice, nine quarts of water, eight pounds of white sugar. Mix the lemon-juice and sugar and stand it away all but before the lemonade is served add the water which should be iced.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.—Keep your meat in a dry cool place, your fish on ice and your vegetables on a stone floor free from air. Cut your soap when it comes in, and let it dry slowly. Keep your sweet herbs in paper bags, each bag containing only one description of herb. They should be dried in the wind, and not in the sun; and when ordered in a receipt should be cautiously used, as a preponderance in any seasoning spoils it. When oranges or lemons are used for juice, chop down the peel, put it in small pots, and tie them down for use. Apples should be kept on dry straw, in a dry place; and pears hung up by the stalk. A stair carpet should never be swept down with a long broom but always with a short handled brush and a dust pan held closely under each step of the stairs.

We notice in an English journal a remedy for burns, given by a "Regular Practitioner." It may be familiar to many, but it is well for everybody to know a remedy which may be promptly applied to burns. This is one. Mix common whiting with sweet oil, or with water. Lay on and around the burned surface a thick coat of the mixture. Keep it moist, and at night cover it with flannel, or something that will prevent rapid evaporation. This acts like a charm, and the most agonizing pain is eased.

The following is said to be an excellent cough remedy. Boil one teacup of honey, remove the scum, and add one ounce of pulverized wild turnip—bottle for use. Take a teaspoonful five or six times a day, and oftener if the cough is troublesome.

To Remove Tea Stains from a Table Cloth.—Lay the cloth in an earthen crock, or porcelain kettle, and cover with clean, cold, soft water. Put the kettle on the back of the stove, where it will heat slowly to a scald. After an hour or more lift out your cloth and wash with soap in the usual manner.

Insects.

All insects have six legs, unless they have met with some accidents. They do not breathe through their mouths, but by means of a great number of little pipes which run through them lengthwise, having openings here and there on the sides of the body where the fresh air is drawn in. These little openings are very curiously contrived—in some cases protected by tiny trap-doors opening on hinges, in others having a strong grating over them of very coarse hairs. Hence, an insect when cut in two as he does not use his mouth for breathing, and as his brain is not confined to his head but runs all through his body, will live for many hours in this mutilated state. In fact some insects never eat a mouthful after they are full grown.

Insects have from two to five eyes. Two large eyes called compound eyes, because they are made up of many little eyes united, like a bundle of six sided spyglasses tied together large at one end and very small at the other, and looking under the miscrope, like the meshes of a very fine net. Then there are sometimes three little eyes in addition to the large ones, placed generally on the top of the head, although they occasionally vary their position.

All insects are provided with *antennæ*, which are those little many-jointed projections extending from the head near the eyes somewhat like reindeer' horns. These are probably used for feeling, smelling, and hearing with, although their uses have not been definitely settled. They vary much in appearance; sometimes resembling Indian clubs, sometimes fringed like a fir tree, notched like a saw, plumed like a feather, or armed with teeth like a comb. A few insects have no wings, others have two, others four, but none have more than that number.

Insects pass through several stages of existence before they become fully developed. Most of them are hatched from eggs—then they pass into the larva state, in which there are caterpillar, maggot, or grub, according as they to become butterfly or beetle. In course of time they go into pupa, or mummy state, from which they emerge ready for action as perfect insects. In some classes these destinctions are not so strongly marked.

On examining a fly with a microscope, you will find six legs, armed each with two sharp little toes; two compound eyes covering nearly the whole head, and the three little eyes arranged in a triangle; two transparent wings strength ened by a net-work of veins, and covered with fine hairs to protect them from wear and tear a pair of tiny wingle s, and on each side of the body a little knob which serves for unknown purposes. On closer examination of his mouth you will find a proboscis or trunk, like an elephant's; this is nothing but the lower lip lengthened and armed with three lancets, with which it punctures its food, or exasperates bald-headed old gentlemen, &c. The end of the lip is flattened and grooved like the bottom of a meat dish for gravy. He is provided with a fluid which running down little canals in his trunk dissolves soluble substances, so that they are easily sucked up through the same little canals.

On examining the foot closely under the microscope you will see that it is armed with two little claws, protected by fleshy pads, covered hairs. Each hair is enlarged at the end, making a little disk, which is kept moist by a fluid continually exuding. The little claws catch on the rough point of any surface, and the moment this is done, the little disks take hold by their edges, while their centers are retracted leaving a vacuum, and thus creating an atmospheric pressure which sustains the insect against the force o gravation. While one foot is raised, the others retain their hold, and the rapid movement of the six legs along a ceiling, shows how swift is the instinctive action of this complex apparatus.

According to Kirby and Spence, the common house fly, when undisturbed, make six hundred strokes with its wing in a second, and when necessary can increase its velocity six fold.

There is one fact in the natural history of flies that is generally very little understood, and what is true of flies, is equally true with regard to all insects. It is that flies hatched into the winged state never grow any more, either smaller or larger. If he is hatched a small fly, small he remains all the days of his life. His growing and most of his eating, has been done in the larva or maggot state. Then he leads the life of a glutton, eating with apparent relish all most loathsome things, reveling in all sorts of impurities, waxing very fat and alderamanic, as do most large eaters in the human tribe. An old writer well observes, "How few of us are aware that all these creatures now buzzing above our heads once crawled beneath our feet"—*Riverside Magazine.*

The Widow's Lamp.

Some years ago there dwelt a widow in a lonely cottage by the sea-shore. All round her the coast was rugged and dangerous; and many a time was her heart melted by the sight of wrecked fishing boats and coasting vessels, and the piteous cries of perishing human beings. One stormy night, when the howling wind was making her loneliness more lonely, and her mind was conjuring up what the next morning's light might disclose, a happy thought occurred to her. Her cottage stood on an elevated spot, and her window looked out upon the sea. Might she not place her lamp by that window, that it might be a beacon light to warn some poor mariner off the coast? She did so. All her life after, during the Winter night, her lamp burned at the window hung upon the signman had cause to bless God for the widow's thought. A crew were saved from perishing. That widow woman "did what she she could," and it all believers kept their lights burning as brightly and steadily, might not many a soul be warned to flee from the wrath to come? Many Christians have have not the power to do much active service for Christ; but if they would live as lights in the world, they would do much. If those who cannot preach to the old, or teach the young, would but walk worthy of Him who hath called them to His kingdom and glory, how much would the hands of ministers and teachers be strengthened.

A Cheerful Heart.

I once heard a young lady say to an individual: "Your countenance to me is like the rising sun; for it always gladdens me with a cheerful look." A merry or cheerful countenance was always one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies and persecuters could not take from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their lives if shut up in a dungeon. Everything is made gloomy and forbidding. They go mourning and complaining from day to day that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what little they will escape out of their hands. They look always upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present for the evil that is to come. That is no religion. Religion maketh the heart cheerful; and when its large and benevolent principles are exercised, men will be happy in spite of themselves. The industrious bee does not complain that there are so many poisonnous flowers and thorny branches in his road, but buzzes on, selecting the honey where he can find it and passes quetly by the places where it is not. There is enough in this world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition. We often travel on a hard uneven road; but with a cheerful spirit we may walk the rein with comfort, and come to the end of our journey in peace.—*Dr. Doney.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels. As the stomach by the agency of the gastric juices, assimilates digested food into elementary blood, we cannot be too careful of preserving it in a healthy and vigorous condition. Holloway's Pills are powerfully corrective and detergent, they strengthen the digestive organs, and by their curative properties cleanse and purify the ingested food in its process of conversion to blood.

In all disorders of the bowels and viscera, their sanative qualities are unequalled. Sold by all Druggists.

☞CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver and are guaranteed them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

☞BANKERS AND MERCHANTS' second grand presentation entertainment will most positively take place at Irving Hall on the evening of July 24th, 1867. The largest, greatest and most successful enterprise ever inaugurated in the world. A present with every ticket.

The first Grand Concert was given on July 4th. It was a grand success. The magnificent Hall was filled with the *elite* of the city. The audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading bankers and merchants, to examine the corresponding numbers to the tickets and the Register books, to see that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the last concert on the 24th of July.

A gift with every ticket. The grand distribution of presents will be conducted on the mutual benefit principle. A pro rata distribution of profits to ticket holders. Capital, $1,000,000. Cash on hand to meet all presents with every ticket.

A reference to the number of presents and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the commercial and financial standing of the company the managers and bankers thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most scrupulously watched over and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of themselves and purchase a ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest. List of presents; cash 1 present at $5,000; 1 cash present at $4,000; 1 cash present at $3,000; 2 cash presents at $2,000; 3 cash presents at $1,000; 14 cash presents at $500; 2 cash presents at $400; 25 cash presents at $300; 50 cash presents at $200; 75 cash presents at $100; 140 cash presents at $75; 140 cash presents at $50; 150 cash presents at $25; 140 cash presents at $20; 864 cash presents amounting to $2,840. Total, 1,500 presents. Steinway's grand pianos at $1,500; 8 Chickering's grand pianos at $1,500; 25 Steinway's 7 octave pianos at $800; 25 Chickering's 7 octave pianos at $800; 30 melodeons at $125; 125 melodeons at $125. Sewing Machines—75 Wheeler & Wilson cash case sewing machines at $165; 100 Wheeler & Wilson hallcase do do at $125; 125 Wheeler and Wilson light do do at $100; 150 Singer's cash case do do at $165; 10 Singers' hallcase do do at $125; 150 Singers' plain do do at $85. Diamonds—10 full sets diamonds at $1,500; 10 do do do at $1,200; 15 diamond cluster rings at $500; 20 do do do at $375; 25 do do do at $150; 25 do do do at $375; 5 do do pins at $600. Gold Watches—16 gents' gold watches at $2,000; 20 do do at $1,000; 42 do do do at $850; 86 do do do at $350; 20 ladies' diamond set watches at $300; 8 ladies' gold watches at $185; 92 do do do at $100; 106 do do do at $145. Silver watches—86 American silver watches at $75; 125 do do do at $30; 130 do do do at $18; 250 detached lever silver watches at $22; 249 cylinder watches at $18; 22 plated watches at $8; assorted prizes valued at $68,948. Total value of presents, $1,287,148. Immediately after the grand distribution a list of the presents awarded will be published and sent to each ticket holder. This will be the fairest and most impartial plan of distribution ever offered to the public. To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and the registers of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York; who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the grand presentation entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of presents. Tickets one dollar each. For sale at the banking house of Clark, Webster & Company, No. 62 Broadway, New York, or sent by mail on receipt of the price and stamp for return postage. Special Terms or Club Rates:—Any party procuring a club of five or more names for Ulrich's Gift Enterprise, and the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission:—Five tickets to one address for $4.00, 10 tickets to one address for $8.00, 20 tickets to one address for $15.00, 30 tickets to one address for $20, 50 tickets to one address for $30.00, 75 tickets to one address for $40.00, 100 tickets to one address for $50. In order that every subscriber's name may be registered, send the Postoffice address, with town, county and State in full. Make by draft, Postoffice order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk. All communications must be addressed Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

MAGUIRE'S

Imperial Japanese Troupe,

Every Night This Week,

AND

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

CROWDED HOUSES!

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY!

ALL RIGHT.

ADMISSION—Parquette, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

GRAND MATINEE—On Saturday at 2 P. M.

SELECT BASKET PIC NIC,

Sons of Temperance,

PITTSBURGH DIVISION NO. 42.

A Select Pic Nic will be given by the above well known organization on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st,

AT MONITOR GROVE.

A special Train will leave Allegheny Depot, at 8 A. M., returning at 6 P. M. Also, Excursion Trains every hour.

Tickets can be obtained from any member of the Division, or of the following Committee of Arrangements:

John D. Bailey, E. E. Rinehart, Geo. S. Swartz, Thos. Hyde, James M'Lain, Henry Miner, George E. M'Lain, A. Q. Casselberry, R. B. Parkinson, C. J. Metzger, Wm. F. Jones, Edward Gallagher, H. D. Shaw, T. H. Richards, E. P. Long, Mrs. C. W. M'Henry, Mrs. Geo. Swartz, Mrs. Alice E. Bonner, Miss Mary A. Cain, Miss Mattie Liggett, Miss H. M. Gilkeson, Miss Mattie Scott, Miss Nellie Alexander, Miss A. Breckenridge, Miss Laura Evenson, Miss Maggie Miller, Miss M. Alexander.

ATTORNEYS.

JONAS R. BUTTERFIELD.....GILBERT M. M'MASTER
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

M'Master, Gazzam & Butterfield,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

AND

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

PITTSBURGH.

Office, 98 GRANT ST., opposite the Cathedral. TUF

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

JULIAN ALLEN,

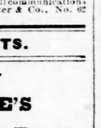
ALL KINDS OF

HAVANA, YARA, CONNECTICUT AND N. Y. STATE TOBACCO & SEGARS.

75 WATER ST., Pitsb'gh.

DANL. F. DINAN,

Branch of 172 Water st., N. Y



THE ELLIPTIC

SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, and at Maryland Institute in 1866. Has all the

Wheeler & Wilson Improvements.

And some which are used on no other machine. They never fail to give perfect satisfaction.

Call and see them at

21 FIFTH STREET.

TF

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office, Front by the door the principal entrance in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Black Silks,

Fine Lawns,

Plain and Printed Percales,

Plain and Printed Marseilles,

CHECKS AND TICKINGS,

COTTONADES AND

FARMERS' LINEN,

FINE AND HEAVY

FLANNELS,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings,

CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,

MOSQUITO NETTING,

Hosiery and Notions.

AT

LOWEST NETT PRICES.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

BLACK LACE SACQUES,

A NEW ARTICLE FOR

SUMMER WEAR,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

NEW FRENCH LAWNS,

RICH ORGANDIES,

GRENADINES,

PLAIN LAWNS.

DRESS GOODS,

LACE SHAWLS,

LACE MANTLES,

PARASOLS, CORSETS,

PLAIN BAREGES,

YARD WIDE LINENS,

At 25 Cents.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'

GOLD WATCHES,

A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,

PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,

56 FIFTH STREET

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS,

FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

This pleasant Mountain Resort is now open for visitors. BOARD $10 PER WEEK.

J. H. WIGGINS,

Address Fayette Springs, P. O., Fayette co., Pa.

UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA.

POPULAR PRICES.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.

Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address

LELAND BROTHERS,

Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT

HOTEL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Postoffice, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to the wants of the Traveling Public.

RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT. Sundays excepted.

R. D. MARKER, Supt.

THE

AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties. The table of the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE,

eod Proprietor.

M'HENRY HOUSE,

MEADVILLE, PA.

F. WELCH, Superintendant.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Bonnets, Hats,

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.

OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

Printing and Wrapping Papers.

CLINTON MILL, Steubenville, Ohio.
BRIGHTON MILL, New Brighton, Pa.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Mertich.

CASH PAID FOR PAPER STOCK.

PITTSBURGH

Lamp and Glass Company,

NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

John Ross & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade, TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

SCOTCH SNUFF, "GARRETT'S."

10 BBLS. FOR SALE BY

R. A. FAHNESTOCK'SSON & CO.,

Corner Wood and First streets,

eod

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

19 FIFTH STREET,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING

RIBBONS,

SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST

Kid Gloves.

"STAR" SHIRTS,

BEST PAPER COLLARS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,

Brown Sheetings,

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

TICKINGS,

STRIPES, TWEEDS,

CASSIMERES,

PRINTS,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

W. C. DUNCAN.....DAN'L HUGUS.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

DUNCAN

& HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.,

(NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL.)

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, and offer special inducements in

DRESS GOODS,

PRINTS,

Brown and Bleached

SHEETINGS,

WHITE GOODS,

TICKINGS,

TWEEDS, COTTONADES,

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Notions, &c.

All goods bought for Cash, and therefore can be sold at the LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

NEW GOODS

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

AT

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.,

WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,

A STOCK OF

Selected Standard Goods

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT

REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS

77 and 79 Market Street

All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS. All Widths and Shades TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.

Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING.

We are still making a specialty of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.

A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.

New Goods Constantly Arriving.

We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

Of all kinds, including

RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK, PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

eod

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, J. C. VANHOOK.
J. SPENCE M'CLELLAND.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

506 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods.

The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. d*

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 54 feet long by 36 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the business.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with a late improvement; 4 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 288; four Looms, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., Inquire of or address,

W. H. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

Or Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.

JOHN D. BAILEY.

July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Brokers, on favorable terms. Will give special attention to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK

AND

Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE.

Bought and Sold,

Titles Examined by competent Attorney.

Conveyances prepared.

The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing or Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE

On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITHOUT ANY INTEREST OTHER THAN THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A business in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which I was engaged in Banking, brings me with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh, generally, as to my character and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

76 FIFTH STREET,

(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

DEALER IN

PAINTS AND VARNISHES,

Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,

Whale and Sperm

OILS.

Naval Stores and Petroleum,

St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's

CASTOR OIL,

In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED

Cod Liver Oil,

WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

SOLE AGENT,

26 DEY STREET,

NEW YORK.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick,

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET

Opposite Monongahela House.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS,
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS,
10 000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES,
5,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH SPICES,

COMMON AND FANCY SOAPS,

Goshen Cheese.

DRIED FRUITS, &c.

RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,

345 LIBERTY STREET.

HARRISON & BRO.,

FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREE-PORT and COMMON STONE.

Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPERS.

JULY 1st, 1867.

New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES.

W. P. MARSHALL,

87 WOOD STREET.

FLOUR.

100 BBLS. EXTRA CHOICE WHITE WHEAT

FAMILY FLOUR, Polar Star,

Specially for Families, for sale by

D. WALLACE,

No. 253 Liberty street.

DON'T

BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at No. 105 FIFTH STREET. 8.9

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:10 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:35 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:00 a m	10:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express	3:40 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac	5:40 p m	8:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	9:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, south, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:30 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:30 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Way No. 1	6:30 a m	Wall's No. 2	8:30 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:30 a m	Wall's No. 3	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m	Pittsburgh Ex.	11:15 a m
Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac.	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	3:30 p m
Philla. Express	1:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	3:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:30 p m
Allegheny Ac.		Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m
Emig't train	10:35 p m		

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 2:30 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 3:00 p. m.

For further information, apply to

W. H. HOLBROKITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Genl. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsburg No 1	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1	9:05 a m
Sharpsburg No 2	10:40 a m	Freeport No 2	11:30 a m
Sharpsburg No 3	1:45 p m	Express	2:00 p m
Freeport No 2	3:45 p m	Harmarville	3:50 a m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 3	6:05 p m
Harmarville	7:10 p m	Sharpsburg No 4	7:30 a m
Freeport No 3	10:05 a m	Accom'dation	9:05 a m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:30 a. m., arrives at Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 2:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 4:15 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of one hundred between Allegheny City, Cleveland street, Henry Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on trains leaving Allegheny City at 6:50 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6:50 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets to any point can be procured at the Office, No. 2 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent.
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania

The Daily Commercial

THE ROMAN CENTENNARY.

Canonization of Twenty-five Martyrs in St. Peters—A Rich and Gorgeous Spectacle—Bishops, Archbishops, Cardinals, Princes and Dignitaries—The Pope's Allocution—The Suicide in the Church—A Beneediction Pronounced by the Pope.

(Rome (June 29) Correspondence of the London Times.)

THE GATHERING IN ROME—A SPLENDID SCENE.

I have just returned from witnessing the magnificent ceremony of the canonization of twenty-five martyrs of the Roman Catholic Church, and anything so gorgeous, anything so unique and out of harmony with that world in which we live, and move and think, it has never been my lot to witness. My reasoning powers for the present slumber, while imagination is wide awake and active; and as thrilled as I have been for full five hours with all that can gratify the senses and charm the fancy, you must not expect to take up the pen of the critic, and analyze what should be received as representing one grand idea. I cannot do so, for though it would be easy to write about gaudy display and frippery, to attack the pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church, or to denounce the Pope King; yet, glowing as my imagination now does with the glories of the pageant which has just passed away, I must for the hour, at least, accord to that higher atmosphere where, stripped of its accidents, the universal religious sentiment attracts and unites us all together. It is said that one man summoned from all parts of the world the mighty host of ecclesiastics who were ranged this morning round the tomb of St. Peter, and that one man created all the glories of a scene which has bewitched and impressed every one who has witnessed it; yet what could Pius IX. have done had it not been for that religious sentiment which dwells in every man who is above the beast? That it is which has brought to Rome from the North and the South, the East and the West, tens of thousands of sincere worshippers; I bow before it, while for myself I discard the accidents with which millions of my fellow-beings have surrounded it. With these feelings then let me describe all I have gazed upon with wonder. The day began last night, which was the virgil of St. Peter, and, as I entered Rome by the Porta San Panerazio, there rose on the horizon, still blushing with the gorgeous colors which an Italian summer's sun had left, a thing of light, a magic cupola, so exquisite in its beauty, and so rapid in its birth that one might have fancied it had been created by Him who said, "Let there be light." All the world was out to view it, and though no novelty to myself, still it was a pleasure to hear the admiration which everyone expressed at witnessing a spectacle of which they had dreamt far across the Atlantic on the one hand and across the Pacific on the other, for there is a multitude here of every race under the sun. How crowded the city is was perceptible from the multitudes which filled the streets so late in the evening. The people of Forscati and other neighboring places had come over with each a small barrel of wine and provisions, determined to make a night of it on the steps of the Piazza, or any other place, and return the following day. From Tivoli, Cora, and distant places they came in crowds in the morning, bringing many of them small hen coops with fowls for a longer and more substantial supply. Of the number of foreigners I fear to speak. Of Bishops there are 500. Ecclesiastics of all ranks are said to amount to 25,000, of whom 15,000 are calculated to be Italians. It is said it that 10,000 applied to the Cardinal Vicar for permission to say mass, and, for various reasons, they are believed to be French. In short, never was Rome so full, especially in the ecclesiastical element, and many a stranger has had to pass a sleepless night, or lay his head on the boards. The great day of the feast was, however, yet to come, and wearied travelers were appalled to hear that by 6 o'clock the church of St. Peter would be full. A brilliant morning it was when I started at half-past five o'clock, and found crowds in carriages or on foot, all tending towards one point. The Piazza was one blaze lung with crimson tapestry; the Papal banner was floating over the Ponte St. Angelo, and Papal troops were dashing about in all directions. The Cardinals were indulging in an hour's more sleep, secure of their places, but, with this exception, persons of all classes were *en route*. Thanks to kind friends I entered the church by a private gate, the Porta Santa Martha, and from my place under the ambassador's loggia, and close to the Papal throne, I shall describe the scene which thousands besides myself were gazing at, even at that early hour. The taste displayed in the decorations is much more pure and simple than that which was shown in 1862 at the last great canonization. The effort has been to give the effect of color, and this has been done so as to bring out in bolder relief the architectural ornaments. It would be useless to make the attempt to describe. One looks at the whole, at the general effect, and this was rich and gorgeous in the extreme. Richer still it became when about 7 o'clock the Servitori began to light the great wax tapers which hung on festoons of festoons beneath the arches, under the colossal statues. Still, it was a fearful sight to watch these men at times suspended in mid-air on a narrow bit of wood and swinging backwards and forwards, apparently no bigger than a crow. Twenty-five thousand tapers were thus soon made to shed their light upon the building, giving to the crimson tapestry a deeper hue, now that all daylight was excluded, and to the gilding a increased brilliancy to the gilding. Sometimes a puff of wind blew aside a curtain, and then down streamed on one particular spot a sunbeam so bright and unexpected that it seemed like a flash of lightning, startling those around as it fell as if it were near. Grander, however, than all else in the way of light was a colossal inverted cross formed of prisms of glass, which had been sought for far and wide. Above were the keys, gigantic in their proportions and formed of the same material, while above them still was suspended an enormous tiara of colored glass. Hanging, also, were brilliant symbols of the Roman Catholic faith, in the center of the nave, and flashing and glittering with direct and reflected light, the spectacle was indescribably beautiful. We were looking and wondering at these grand effects of light when a general confusion ensued among the masses who were underneath the cupalo. There was a murmur of many voices gradually swelling into a storm. Guards were rising in their seats, and guards rushing into the centre—indications, as some thought, of the approach of the Papal procession; but instead, it was a panic created by the curtain of one of the windows being taking fire. There was no real danger in so substantial a building as St. Peter's; but people do not reason on such occasions, and had it not been that the fire was extinguished, the difficulty in the way at night have been the result of the panic. Another, and this is the only other painful incident which occurred, was, as it was reported, an act of suicide by a man named Achille Rossi, a native of Ormea, before the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament. The poor fellow, it appears, was so dazzled by the wonders of the scenes, that he lost his head, and cut his throat with a penknife, that he might enter at once into the enjoyment of a Paradise which the glories around him were supposed to typify. Meantime, all the great are coming in. Above me are the French and Prussian and American and Spanish and Mexican, in fact, all the Ambassadors now in Rome, not excluding the Ambassador of the Grand Duke of Monaco, who has been recently appointed, together with the wives and families of those who have the good fortune to possess them, and their attaches. In the opposite loggia were those of the King of Naples and Dowager Queen with her family and a large suite better adapted to better times. The Portuguese Princess, the aunt of the present King of Portugal, is also there, together with her family awaiting. There are few English of the laity. Lord Northesk and Mr. Howard of Corby, who has lately had the misfortune to lose his daughter, are in the same loggia with me, and not far from us is the German Princess Hohenlohe, who attracts much attention. Cardinal Pentini, unable from ill health to take part in the procession, walks in feebly and seats himself. Soon after 6 o'clock some minor Orders began to enter, and then came the bishops, two and two, amounting to 480. Wearing a red cape in honor of the martyrs, they presented a grand spectacle. Many of them wore a violet-colored skull-cap and mitre, instead of a black one. Each carried his mitre, white for the most part, though there were varieties, as in the dress. Some had mitres resembling Imperial crowns, studded with precious stones, while some were ornamented under the dress resembling a Hussar's jacket with upright collars rigid with gold. Of European bishops France has the greatest show. Austria perhaps the smallest. During the procession by the Primate of Hungary, who is followed by four servants in Hussar uniforms. England sends more than half her bishops; Ireland, contrary to the information I received and communicated, has 14. Scotland, too, is not behind. There are bishops also from Canada and the United States, four from India and China, besides many other arrivals. As to the Chinese bishop, I learn on better authority that he is a Frenchman. Each bore a lighted taper, and as soon as they were seated and the archbishops, among whom I recognized Dr. Manning, had arranged themselves on either side of the throne, the silver trumpets in the cloister announced the approach of the Pope. They always perform the same music, but sweeter notes it is impossible to conceive. In advance were the Cardinals. Dr. Cullen among them, and Antonelli looking as he has done for 29 years, calm and imperturbable. Those took their seats on the lower benches on either side of the Presbytery, 45 in number, and in the centre of 52 Princes and magistrates of the Church Pius IX. was borne in on his chair. So large a number has never, I believe, been assembled together, at least in modern times, in 1862 there were not more than 250 bishops. Altogether the Church possesses between eight and nine hundred and fifty-three or four Cardinals; so that more than one-half of her staff—so to speak, met on this occasion. Call it royalty or what you like, Pius IX. must have been more or less than human had he not felt deeply moved and gratified at the homage which he received.

The Prince Imperial.

A correspondent describing the scene at the Great Exhibition when the premiums were awarded, speaks of the Prince Imperial as following: The Prince Imperial was somewhat behind his parents, and appeared in excellent health. He is a very handsome child, and his expression shows rare intelligence. He was dressed in black velvet and red stockings reaching to the knee. His hat was low-crowned and made of the same material, with a red ribbon. He attracted great attention and it is always so wherever he goes. From scores of tongues around me during the day I heard the exclamation, "*Le voild? Voild le Prince Imperial!*" Either from his beauty, or his position, which certainly is a peculiar one at this time, on the uncertainties of the future, the French, and especially the Parisians, always mention him with the deepest interest. I almost invariably detect a tone of pity, or compassion, when he is spoken of, particularly by women, which seems to deprecate the hard facts that they all regard as necessarily reserved for him. This, and that expression of tender melancholy, which he inherits from his mother, and which renders her face so facinating, both combine to cause him to be tacitly regarded as a youthful martyr doomed to be sacrificed to "the gloomy powers" ere long. Let us hope that he may be spared the cruel fortune of the King of Rome.

Senator Wilson on Confiscation.

Senator Wilson has addressed to a prominent Virginian, in answer to inquiries recently made, as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1867. }

To Wm. T. Early, Esq., Charlottesville, Va.:

DEAR SIR: You ask me in your note "what action is necessary on the part of the people here to avert from them confiscation?" I am sure the generous action of General Grant and other commanders, towards the men in the field against their country, the magnanimity of the nation, the liberal policy of Congress, should satisfy you and the well disposed people of the rebel States, that nothing will be done for revenge, but everything for the enduring peace of the country.

Nothing can bring confiscation upon the people of the rebel States but the persistent folly and madness of the masses of her people; and I cannot believe that the body of their people will by their future action bring confiscation upon themselves. I will suggest, my dear sir, a sure way for your people to avert from themselves confiscation, remove disabilities, restore law, order, peace and individual and national prosperity and happiness. Let them abandon at once and forever the ideas, principles and policies of their lost cause; strike down the old prejudices, hates and passions engendered by their rebellion and the conflict they inaugurated; let them accept the results of the nation's regeneration—the unity of the States, the perpetuity of the Republic, the emancipation and franchisement and citizenship of the bondsmen,—their equality of rights and privileges. Let them do this in spirit as well as in form. Let them establish schools for the education of both races; let them encourage the freedmen to be thrifty and temperate, to get homesteads, and to engage in industries in varied forms; let them develop the mighty resources our Heavenly Father has given the people of the South, and cherish a spirit of fraternity and love. Such action will inspire affection, confidence and magnanimity, and make confiscation an impossibility, cause disabilities speedily to disappear, and bring again upon them their States and their country blessings and benefits. Very truly, your friend,

HENRY WILSON.

CITY MATTERS.

APPOINTED COMMISSIONER.—Captain Chatham T. Ewing, of this city, has been appointed by Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, as Commissioner of Deeds for that State.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The dwelling of Mr John Lundie, on Butler street, Lawrenceville, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Tuesday evening last. Some man while passing the house, carelessly threw a lighted cigar on the door matting, which ignited and finally communicated to the door, when fortunately it was discovered by one of the inmates just in time to prevent serious damage.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A man named Anton Rauscher, employed at the nut factory of Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, in Birmingham met with quite a severe accident yesterday morning. He was engaged at one of the nut machines, when his right hand was caught in some of the machinery, crushing and lacerating the hand severely. The injured man was taken to his home, where his hand was dressed by Dr. A. G. Walters, of this city.

JAIL CALENDAR.—There are at present confined in the county jail one hundred and twenty-nine persons. Of the above eighty-seven are court prisoners—eighty being males and seven females. For vagrancy and drunkenness there are forty-two, of which twenty-nine are males and thirteen are females. There are three persons imprisoned on charges of murder—John McBird and Thomas Whalen, for the murder of David Sproul, in Washington county, and Victor G. Keller, Jr., for the murder of young McFarland, in Allegheny. The health of the inmates of the jail is good, there not being a single person on the sic klist at the present time.

Patents to Pennsylvanians.

Among the patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending July 9, each bearing that date, were the following:

Frank Crandall, of Erie, Pa., for improved clothes dryer.

Lyman B. Crittenden, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in railroad cars.

Lyman B. Crittenden, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in brick machines.

Isaac Gregg, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improved mode of drying bricks.

Isaac Gregg, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improved apparatus for heating clay.

Isaac Gregg, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improved apparatus for tempering clay.

J. Henry Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improved petroleum filterer.

W. Dewees Wood, of McKeesport, Pa., for improvement in annealing sheet iron.

John Todd, of Bellefonte, Pa., for improvement in water wheels.

Wm. Robinson, of Funkville, Pa., for improvement in lamp-burners.

The Coming State Fair—Improvements to be Made in Iron City Park—Time of Holding the Fair.

The Committee of Arrangements for the State Fair visited Iron City Park, the place selected for the Fair, yesterday, and determined upon the improvements to be made in order to put it in a proper condition for holding the exhibition.

Water is to be introduced by means of pipes, and hydrants placed in different parts of the Park for the accommodation of the public.

An amphitheater will be built in a central portion of the grounds capable of seating a thousand people, and a large number of sheds for the exhibition of animals, and the various articles competing for premiums, be constructed.

All the rubbish at present in the Park will be cleared out, and the grounds generally speaking greatly improved.

The Fair will be held in September, commencing on Tuesday the 24th, and continuing four days.

The premium list is partially prepared and will be ready for publication in a few days.

Workingmen's Meeting at Temperanceville—Speaking Under Difficulties.

In accordance with a call issued several days since, the workingmen of Temperanceville held a meeting last evening for the purpose of discussing the labor question. There were about one hundred and fifty persons present. The meeting was called to order by Benjamin White, Esq., but not organized. The speaker, Mr. White delivered his address from a light one horse wagon, which had been placed in the road near the post office. His speech was chiefly devoted to the denunciation of capitalists and the measures they have adopted in this county. He urged his hearers to unite in the great contest in which they were engaged and elect their own men to office, as they had previously been misrepresented by those they had sent to the Legislature. The speaker, "are determined that the laboring classes shall succeed in this great contest, and that they will be united, prosperous and free."

At this point there was great cheering, and as Mr. Stewart small boys in the vicinity of the wagon knocked the blocking from in front of the wheels. The ground being hilly, the vehicle started down street at railroad speed. The speaker lost the thread of his argument and the balance of the same time was quite trembling to the ground. The wagon after it had proceeded about ten rods, was stopped, and the greater portion of the crowd moved down to where the novel speaker's stand was located.

Mr. W expressed himself in favor of adjourning the meeting after this occurrence, but by the arguments of the reporters and several others he was induced to resume operations. The wagon was locked to block placed in a more secure position, and the speaker again called the meeting to order. He spoke for a few minutes in the strain he had previously related and concluded by saying that another meeting would be held on Tuesday evening next. At one time during his speech there was a lively dog fight under the vehicle and at another several bunches of fire crackers were fired off and several of the serpents put in motion in the wagon box.

Religious Intelligence.

A new Presbyterian Church was organized at Shady Side, near this city, on Monday evening, the 8th inst., by a committee of the Presbytery of Ohio, consisting of the Revs. S. F. Scovel and John Gillespie. After a sermon by the Rev. Scovel, and the presentation of certificates, three elders were elected and installed—Thos. Aiken, John A. Renshaw and Joseph W. Spencer. The building, now complete, has not only a most comfortable room for church services, but also a room to be used for a school. The lot is large, and is intended for a parsonage and also a large house of worship, in addition to the school and lecture rooms already completed. The lot and present building cost in the neighborhood of $14,000, all of which has been paid, or soon will be. Rev. W. T. Beaty, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was elected pastor, with a salary of $1,500 and a parsonage.

The Rev. T. B. Van Eman, of the Presbytery of Wooster, has received a call from the Presbyterian Church, of Clintonville, Presbytery of Allegheny.

S. M. Morton, of the last class in the Western Theological Seminary, is supplying the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, (Rev. Dr. Nichols.) during the summer.

Mr. W. A. Patton, of the Senior class in the Western Theological Seminary, has been engaged at Slated Supply to the Presbyterian churches of Remington and Goodland, Presbytery of Logansport, for one year. At a late communion thirteen were added to the church of Remington by certificate and one by profession of faith.

The Rev. W. E. McLaren, formerly of this city, has gone to Detroit to enter upon his duties as pastorate in connection with the Westminster church of that city.

The Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D. LL. D., formerly a lawyer of this city, and afterwards rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, has written what he calls "The History of the Church in Verse."

The corner stone of the new Presbyterian Church at Franklin, Pa., was laid on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

The new Methodist Church of Sharon, Pa., Rev. J. S. Albertson, pastor, will be dedicated to divine worship on Sabbath, the 28th inst. The pastor will be assisted in the services of the day by Rev. Dr. H. Miller and Rev. S. H. Nesbit, of this city.

During Burglaries at Irwin's Station—$1,000 Worth of Jewelry Stolen—Prompt Arrest of Two of the Burglars.

On Wednesday night or early yesterday morning, a most daring and successful burglary was perpetrated at Irwin's Stationalong the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Westmoreland county, twenty-five miles from this city. At the time mentioned, the jewelry store of Mr. John McWilliams, Jr., at the place stated, was entered by burglars, who after gaining access to the cellar under the store, the door of which was not locked, they proceeded to bore a hole through the floor of the store. This they accomplished by means of augers and chisels, making a hole large enough to admit the passage of their bodies. Gaining access to the store-room by this means, they at once proceeded to work, and stole from the show cases and windows all kinds of jewelry, such as watches, lockets, chains, silver ware, silver plated ware and many other articles of jewelry, all of the value of about one thousand dollars, which they made off with. Mr. McWilliams was sleeping in the upper part of the house at the time, but the burglars accomplished the work so well that they did not arouse him, and he was unaware of the robbery until he arose and opened the store at six o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. McWilliams did not retire until eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, and the robbery was committed after that hour.

On the same night the shoe shop of J. H. Theller, about three squares from the jewelry store, was entered by the same robbers, who effected an entrance by forcing open the window shutter with a chisel. The only articles stolen were two pairs of new boots and a pair of new shoes.

As soon as the discovery of the robberies, Mr. B. B. Copeland, of the firm of Copeland, McLain & Co., storekeepers, and Mr. A. M. Bowser, leather merchant at Irwin's station, volunteered their services to ferret out the robbers, if possible. Two men, named John Cline and Charles Pohle, who had been doing a little farm work about that part of the country for a few weeks past, and who had been seen talking about the jewelry store on Wednesday, were suspected of being implicated in the robbery, and upon inquiry, Messrs. Copeland and Bowser ascertained that they got on the train at Oakson, six miles from Irwin station, on the Connellsville Railroad, which arrives in this city at 8:30 A. M. They immediately started for this city, and repaired to the office of Alderman Humbert on Fourth street, where they secured the services of Constable Hague and David McKelvy, of the Independent police force. The officers learned that the supposed burglars had got off the train at Soho station, and at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning they took a car on the Oakland Passenger Railway for the purpose of going to Soho. As the car was going out Pennsylvania Avenue, Mr. Bowser discovered Cline going into the Sixth Ward Exchange, on the corner of Federal street and the Avenue. The officers immediately jumped off the car and running into the saloon, caught Cline, and on searching his pockets found in them a quantity of pawn tickets, which, on examination, were found to be those of the fraction of hearing, the young man forgot the power of speech. Both the hearing and speech were restored to him by Dr. Keyser's treatment. It is worthy of remark that in the cures published by Dr. K. the residence and number of the house of the person cured is given, so that no one need be deceived who chooses to make the proper inquiry.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure* for *Diabetes* and all *diseases* of the *Kidneys* and *Bladder*. For sale by all Druggists. ecd

Change of Agency.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1867.—We hereby notify the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have transferred the Agency for the sale of our Pianos from Messrs. Hoffman, Hoene & Co., to Mr. C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street. Mr. Mellor will furnish our Pianos at the same prices as they are sold at our warehouse.

"DECKER BROS."

From the above the public will know that hereafter the Decker Bro.'s Pianos are *only* to be found at Mr. Mellor's warerooms. Persons desiring a good and first-class Piano, would not fail to examine the Deckers'.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, salt and sea shells. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

VERDICT OF THE FACULTY—STIMULANTS INDISPENSABLE IN SOME DISEASES.—The most distinguished physicians in the United States have recently been placed on the witness stand, and have, with one voice, declared that pure stimulants are valuable medicinal agents. This decision of the faculty especially includes medicated stimulants, of which the purest and the best at present known is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its basis is the alcoholic principle, the best thing we have in the United States, and its herbal ingredients comprise the extracts of a large number of plants, barks and roots produced in various parts of the world, and all noted in the countries to which they are indigenous for their powerful sanative properties. As an invigorant and tonic the value of the Bitters can scarcely be overrated. Hence its extraordinary effect in fever and ague and intermittents and remittents of every type. Its anti-bilious properties are marvellous. Persons of bilious habit, by taking a small quantity once or twice a day, may completely change their constitutional tendency to live disease, and escape all the unpleasant consequences which arise either from the undue sensitiveness or the unnatural torpidity of the biliary organ. Chronic constipation is eradicated thoroughly and in a very short space of time. For small doses of this wholesome regulator, taken night and morning; and for all the disorders which are superinduced by exhalations from decomposing vegetable and animal matter in the streets of cities, or the miasma of swampy districts, it is taken as a protective and preventive medicine, the most reliable of all safeguards.

MARRIED:

MILLIGAN—CAROTHERS—On Thursday, July 18th, by the Rev. J. M. Bastian, D.D., Mr. WM. MILLIGAN, Esq., of Sewickville, to Miss MARY E. CAROTHERS, of Wilkinsburg.

LAWSON—JOHNSON—On Wednesday evening, July 17, 1867, at the residence of Mr. W. H. Sutton, by the Rev. S. F. Jennings, Mr. S. B. LAWSON, of Chartiers, to Miss MOLLIE E. JOHNSON, of Pittsburgh.

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AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.
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INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Grocers.

WM. H. KNOX. ROBERT C. ORR.
KNOX & ORR
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 268 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Nicolson Pavement—Return of the Committee of Councils.

The delegation of the Councils of this city, which left for Chicago and St. Louis on Monday of last week, to investigate into the merits of the Nicolson pavement, returned home yesterday morning, having accomplished the object of their mission. A full report, prepared by Mr. William R. Ford, of the Street Committee, and Mr. H. D. Moore, Recording Regulator, will be presented to the Councils at their meeting on Monday evening, and it may not be improper to state that the Committee will recommend, in the strongest terms, the adoption of the new pavement. The facts upon which the report will be based, have been procured by personal inspection, and can therefore be relied upon. The cost of the Nicolson pavement at Chicago, with lumber at twenty dollars per one thousand feet, is estimated at one dollar and ninety cents per square yard. This amount includes a royalty of sixteen cents per square yard, which is paid by the patentee, Mr. Streeter, of Chicago, has purchased the right for this city. Mr. Moore also examined the various sewers in the cities visited, and succeeded in obtaining much information which will be of service to him in the construction of sewers on Wood and Fifth streets. The Committee are entitled to the thanks of the citizens for the thorough manner in which the investigations were conducted.

Return of a Missionary.

The Rev. A. P. Happer, M. D., who has been a Missionary of the Presbyterian Church to China for twenty-three years, with a single interval in this country for the benefit of his family, reached New York last Thursday, and arrived in this city on Saturday morning. In his voyage he was accompanied by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Brown, of Japan; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kingdon, of the English Baptist Missionary Society on their way to England; Rev. Mr. Lord, Baptist Missionary at Ningpo, and Mrs. Holmes widow of a Baptist Missionary killed by the Chinese rebels some five years ago.

Dr. Happer and his company came on the steamer Colorado, by way of San Francisco, and were only fifty-eight days on the voyage, eight of which were spent in ports or at rest, in passing from Hong Kong, China, to the city of New York. When Dr. Happer's children came home one year ago, by the old route round the Cape, in a sailing vessel, they were one hundred and forty one days in making the voyage.

Dr. Happer expects to remain in this country one year that he may make arrangements for the education of his children. In the meantime he will be ready to engage in any work to which the Church may invite him.

A YOUNG THIEF.—A little girl, daughter of a lady who keeps a boarding house on Penn street, while on an errand to the Diamond, yesterday, had a pocket book, containing a sum of money, snatched from her hand by a boy, at the corner of Fourth and Hay streets. The young thief made good his escape.

THE BOAT RACE.—The statement in yesterday's issue that the Howard Boat Club won the race on the Allegheny river, at Ross's Grove, on the Fourth of July, was an error, the Duquesne Club having been the victors in that contest.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Our almond eyed visitors, the Japanese, continue to delight large and fashionable audiences by their wonderful performances. They performed several new and interesting feats last evening, which elicited enthusiastic applause. They perform again this evening. To-morrow afternoon they will give a matinee, commencing at two o'clock.

Another Speedy Cure.

Mr. John Morrison, one of our late mayhg grand jurymen, makes the following statement of his speedy recovery from a disease of the heal and chest from which he had nearly perished:

I cheerfully make known to the public the speedy cure I have found in the use of your remedy my critical state of health under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, at No. 134 Smithfield street. I have been afflicted for several years with catarrh of the head, which at last affected my throat, and soon thereafter my lungs became involved. And also this filthy head accumulation, gravitating downwards, destroyed the functions of my stomach and liver. I was so dyspeptic, and my liver so deranged, that I could hold no food. I did not relish so little nourishment to the system that I soon became very much reduced in flesh. I was perfectly miserable. Life afforded no enjoyment. What enjoyment could there be for that is afflicted as I was? I have been under the treatment of Dr. Aborn but three weeks, and the remarkable change which has taken place in the character of my disease in so short a time is astonishing to myself and friends. I have gained to its former power; have gained many pounds in weight, and am still gaining, and am once more on the road to health, as the results of his peculiar treatment. JOHN MORRISON,
255 Bedford street.

July 17, 1867.

Hearing Restored in Five Minutes.

When I applied to Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street, this morning (Saturday, July 13th,) I was so deaf in my right ear that I could not hear my watch tick when pressed against it, and had been so for years. In five minutes time he restored my hearing. Now I can hear my watch tick at a distance of eight inches. This I consider a remarkable cure.

T. L. ANSTROMS, Railroad Contractor,
Residence Red Bank, Clarion County, Pa.

William Moore, Esq., corner of Duncan and Davis streets, can testify to the above statement.

DR. KEYSER, who for th past three years, has had an office for the treatment and cure of chronic diseases at 120 Penn street, has recently been performing some of the most astounding cures ever recorded. We witness that of a Miss Fisher, of Beaver county, who was perfectly blind and sightless, and, after a great deal of medical treatment from other sources, was entirely restored to the fullness of perfect vision by the treatment of Dr. K., in less than three months. We have published in the COMMERCIAL several times some extraordinary cures of diseases of the ear, amounting to total loss of hearing, which were cured by him. The case of Mr. Garrett, of Allegheny City, is one worthy special notice. Deaf and dumb from childhood, the loss of the function of hearing, the young man forgot the power of speech. Both the hearing and speech were restored to him by Dr. Keyser's treatment. It is worthy of remark that in the cures published by Dr. K. the residence and number of the house of the person cured is given, so that no one need be deceived who chooses to make the proper inquiry.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
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CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

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COUPONS,
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.M., &c.
For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
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Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
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SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
Bonds on hand for Delivery.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 18th, 1867.

Money is reported easier to-day at banks and at private discount places, for strictly first class offerings. The banks are doing most of the paper from their well tried customers, but few accommodations are extended as yet to outside parties. There is a plentiful supply of loanable funds at present in this market, but confidence must be fully established before it is let out as freely as it has been customary here with capitalists, who would purchase paper without subjecting it to the severe scrutiny and suspicion they now do. For we never knew such great caution observed in discounts as is now exercised. The very best named paper is looked upon with distrust and therefore difficult to sell, except accompanied with some strong collaterals.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co.'s New York dispatches to-day show a light advance in Governments, and a decline in gold. It is the opinion, however, in well informed financial circles that these bonds have touched their maximum prices, but may maintain their advance for a few weeks to come.

U. S. 6-20s, 1862.....110
U. S. 6-20s, 1864.....110
U. S. 6-20s, 1865.....109
U. S. 6-20s, 1865, May and November.....109
U. S. 6-20s, 1865, January and July.....109
U. S. 10-40s.....104
December Compounds, 1864.....117
August Compounds.....107
June 7-30s.....107
December Compounds, 1864.....117
July Compounds.....107
Silver.....125
New 5-20s.....107

—A practical and really well-meaning Western Railway President, whose road has no connection, according to his notion, says the New York *Times*, because the stock is chiefly in Wall street and constantly shifting from one clique of speculators to another, recently confessed to a friend of ours that he had put all his net earnings for several years past in the improvement of the road—the increase of its equipment and the purchase of new and valuable station property. And why? Because he knew or felt that his New York Directors were as often indifferent to as in favor of dividing the income of the road. Indeed, this was the mildest way of putting the case. His real convictions, probably, were that some of the more prominent of his New York Directors, as Stock Gamblers, preferred that their dividends should be made up, although they might be promised, semi-occasionally, when they wanted the stock up in place of *down*. The number of such roads, however, is now on the decrease. Most of the Eastern roads, except the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, Erie, &c., it is hoped, will pass into other than merely speculative hands, as the Harlem, Hudson River, Toledo, Fort Wayne, Chicago and Alton, &c., have heretofore been taken hold of by wealthy and sagacious men and brought up to a substantial and steady dividend-paying standard.

—The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury, in New York, for the expired portion of the week have been as follows:

Custom House.	Sub-Treasury.		
Receipts.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.
July 13..... $54,000	$2,502,071	$1,491,717	130,822,959
July 15..... 454,000	2,502,071	1,491,717	130,822,959

—The Pennsylvania State loans, now, are being steadily and indeed rapidly absorbed. Of the sixteen millions taken by the banking house of Cooke, Drexel and Clarke, the second series have been all sold, and the other series are very materially lessened. On Friday last the sales amounted to $150,000, and on Saturday they reached $750,000, and on Monday and Tuesday a quarter of a million. This evidence of the improved credit of the Commonwealth is very gratifying, but at all surprising, for Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bond, the time of which is limited to a fixed number of years, and free of tax, is indeed to amount as the debt is, is one of the most desirable securities on the market, and cannot, in the present pathetic condition of the money market, long remain unsold.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The aggregate value of the general crop of the United States may be estimated by taking that of 1860 as a standard of an average yield. In that year the yield of the leading articles was as follows:

Cotton.....	1,151,629 500 pounds.
Wheat.....	174,104,924 bushels.
Corn.....	838,792,740
Rye.....	21,101,830
Oats.....	172,643,185
Barley.....	15,825,998
Buckwheat.....	8,956,274
Potatoes.....	111,148,867
Butter.....	459,681,252 pounds.
Cheese.....	103,236,992
Hay.....	27,316,274 tons.
Hops.....	48,762,492
Flax.....	1,054,596
Flaxseed.....	2,436,301 bushels.
Cane Sugar.....	210,526,000 pounds.
Rice.....	187,167,933
Tobacco.....	15,858,832 tons.

These figures show the extent of the crop of 1860. That was seven years ago, since which time the breadth of the land devoted to agricultural products has been vastly increased in all parts of the North. The prices of all these products have advanced somewhat. An estimate of the value of the crop of 1867 may be reached by adding to the amount produced in 1860 (except of cotton and sugar) forty per cent., to cover the increased quantity by the ruling prices. The vast sum produced by this calculation is so much wealth added to the national capital; it is a contribution by nature to the industry of the people; it is the product of the labor of the agriculturalist. It will do much to relieve the finances of the country, and will relieve the money market. It will be of special value to the people of the South. They have had little or no money to pay for what they have not been able to employ the labor they wanted, because they had not the money to pay for it.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY EVENING, July 18, 1867. }

Trade to-day was generally dull in nearly all branches. Groceries are moving four, grocers report, in these there was a fair trade doing but prices continue as last quoted.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per canal and railroad, since our last, were as follows: Flour 825 bbls; apples 26 bbls; cheese 20 boxes; corn 118 sacks; wheat 2,300 sacks, and oats 143 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Are in demand. Sales of new Eastern Apples quoted at $2 00@3 00. We quote prices ranging from $2 50@3 00 as to quality.

BUTTER—Sales reported of 5 tubs solid packed at 16@17c ₱ lb.

BACON, LARD, ETC—There is a fair trade doing; we quote packer's prices as follows: S. C. Hams, 21@22c; clear sides, 13c; rib sides, 12½c; shoulders, 10@11c. Lard in tierces, 13c, and in barrels, 13½c; Dried Beef, 20@21c ₱ lb, and Mess Pork $23 50 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—Not much doing. We quote W. R. at 13@14c; Hamburg at 13@14c; Goshen at 18c, and Factory at 13c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Market very dull. We quote peaches at 9@12c, and apples at 5@7c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We note sales at 21@22c ₱ doz.

FLOUR—There is a continued inquiry in the flour market, and the sales amounted to a large number of brands. Good spring brands were selling readily at $12 00 ₱ bbl; choice Minnesota at $12@12 50, as to quality. We note sales of the following brands: 500 bbls Farina at $7 00; 100 bbls Wilsder at $7 00; 100 bbls do at $12 25; 200 bbls Jenkins's Lilly Mills at $12 75, and 100 bbls Eureka at $13 00 ₱ bbl. Also a sale of 200 bbls spring at $12 25 ₱ bbl. New Tennessee wheat flour is wholesaling at $13 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—We quote a sale of 50 bush corn meal at $1 00 ₱ bush.

WHEAT—We hear of a large quantity of new wheat contracted for, to be delivered here in the early part of August, from the western part of Westmoreland county, and also from the neighborhood of Connellsville at $2 00 ₱ bush. We also learn that Gwynne & Stoneman sold, on Monday last, 1,800 bush Mediterranean red wheat, to be delivered from Westmoreland county, at $2 20; on Tuesday 1,000, and on Wednesday 1,500 bush at the same figures. We also hear of some contracts made for immediate delivery at $2 10 ₱ bush. Within the next ten days the receipts will begin to aggregate a large amount and lower prices than those given